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# USSR Report

ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

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11 June 1984

## USSR REPORT

### ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

### CONTENTS

#### ACOUSTICS SPEECH AND SIGNAL PROCESSING

- Results of Investigation of Adaptive Speech Codes  
(A. L. Nekhayev, V. A. Pertseva, et al.;  
ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84)..... 1

#### AEROSPACE AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS

- Use of Space-Diverse Photoreceivers for Analysis of  
Interference Pattern  
(G. V. Merkishin; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA  
PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83)..... 2

#### ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION

- Adaptive Multibeam Antenna Array  
(V. I. Novikov; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY:  
RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 3
- Television Transmitting Antenna of Decimeter Band System  
Based on Tubes 720 and 1020 mm in Diameter  
(I. Bradach; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84)..... 4
- Adaptive Antennas for Tropospheric Radio Relay Lines  
(O. P. Frolov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84)..... 4
- Design of Short-Wave Absorption Lines  
(Ya. S. Glazman, R. V. Gurevich, et al.;  
ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84)..... 5
- Analysis of Noise Temperature of Optical Waveguide  
(A. M. Somov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84)..... 5

## BROADCASTING/CONSUMER ELECTRONICS

Special Features of Transistor Use for Power Amplification in Regime of Common Amplification of Picture and Sound Signals (V. K. Ivanov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	6
Equipment for Monitoring and Control of Television Transmitters (M. Krashterka; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	6

## CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS

Multi-Criteria Approach to Selection of Optimal Connections in Large-Scale Integrated Circuits (B. V. Batalov, Ye. P. Lyasnikov, et al.; MIKROELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	7
Measurement of Integrated Circuit Element Dimensions Taking Into Account Real Etching Profile According to Diffraction Pattern (V. V. Volkov, L. L. Gerasimov, et al.; MIKROELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	7
Realization of High-Frequency Filters According to Theory of Guided Spherical Waves (A. I. Knyaz', V. M. Draganov; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	8

## COMMUNICATIONS

Equipment Design Principles for Standardized Automated Production Process Control Systems (G. G. Kudryavtsev, I. A. Mamzelev, et al.; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	9
Some Aspects of Planning Reconstruction of Cable Communications Lines (I. P. Remennik, E. I. Durbanov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	10
Major Trends in Reconstruction of Microwave Repeater Links (B. V. Rybas; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	10
Technical Problems of Reconstruction of Long-Distance Cable Communications Lines (Yu. D. Farber; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	11
Experience With Reconstruction of Cable Trunks (S. M. Meyerson; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	12
Limits To Increasing Density of Microwave Repeater Network (N. I. Kalashnikov, A. A. Kalinin, et al., ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	12

Organizing Data Storage When Setting Up Automated Telegram Indexing System (S. N. Kanayan, N. P. Matevosyan; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	13
Construction and Operation of Microwave Repeater Links for Intrazonal Service (Yu. M. Serkov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	14
Utilization of Composite Voice Frequency Channels for Data Transmission (G. P. Divnogortsev; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 12, Dec 83).....	15
Means of Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress in Leading Subbranches of Electrical Communications (ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	16
Engineering Method of Calculating Capacity of System With Common Signaling Channel (V. G. Dedoborshch, A. I. Gromov, et al.; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	17
Computer Synthesis of Long-Distance Network With Common Signaling Channel (M. A. Zharkov, T. I. Chitishvili; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	17
Estimate of Message Delay in Systems With Data Priority Processing (I. V. Milokostyy, A. F. Petrov; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	18
Choice of Data Transmission Network Operation-Technical Servicing Index System (V. A. Kudryashov, A. G. Raschesova; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	18
Multiplexer Transmission of Telegraph Communications (A. Ye. Dolbakyan; ELEKTROSVYAZ', No 1, Jan 84).....	19
COMPONENTS, HYBRIDS AND MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY	
Use of Mirror-Prism Sets With Autocollimators in Inspection of Prisms for Angle Error (A. M. Tareyev; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	20
Estimating Coloration of Plastics (N. I. Gruzdeva, L. V. Demkina, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	21

Optical Transmittivity of Sapphire After High-Temperature Annealing (V. S. Konevskiy, Ye. V. Krivonosov, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	21
Effect of Ion Treatment of Substrates on Initial Stage of Buildup of Metal Films (A. V. Stepuro, T. S. Turovskaya, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	22
Features Characteristic of Polishing Aluminum Alloys and Copper for Mirrors (Yu. F. Nazarov, V. M. Ruban; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	23
Dependence of Relative Hardness-in-Grinding of Optical Glasses on Grade of Abrasive Material (S. V. Kryukova, V. V. Bondar'; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	23
Inspection of Cathode Sputtering Processes by Means of Quartz Resonator (V. M. Chutko; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	24
Designs of Equipment and Methods of Technological Stress Relief of Large Optical Components (A. A. Leont'yev, V. Ye. Guzman; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	25
Large-Signal Amplifier Based on Ferrimagnetic Echo (Ye. A. Yegorov, V. A. Kozlov; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	25

#### COMPUTERS

Circuit Engineering Principles for Construction of Bipolar Large-Scale Integrated Circuit Storage Devices and Very Large-Scale Main Memory (A. A. Orlikovskiy, V. A. Neklyudov, et al.; MIKROELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	27
Art of Programming Programmable Microcalculators, Part 8: Numerical Solution of Nonlinear Equations (Ya. K. Trokhimenko, F. D. Lyubich; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	28
Converters of Spatial Coding With Information Displacement (M. S. Kasimzade, B. A. Til'man; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	28

## ELECTRICAL INSULATION

- Dielectric-Grating Band-Pass Filters  
(A. V. Vodolazhenko, V. B. Kazanskiy; IZVESTIYA  
VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA,  
No 1, Jan 84)..... 30
- Resonance Characteristics of Dielectric Sphere in Waveguide  
(M. Ye. Il'chenko, A. A. Trubin; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH  
UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 31

## ELECTRON DEVICES

- Effect of Phase Transformations on Height of Bardeen Barrier  
in Metal-Gallium Arsenide Contacts  
(Ye. N. Ionova, I. N. Kolupayev, et al.; MIKROELEKTRONIKA,  
No 1, Jan 84)..... 32
- Cold-Cathode Gas-Discharge Modulator Power Tube  
(V. P. Andronova, A. M. Arsh, et al.; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH  
UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 32
- Elimination of Effect of Nonidentity of Signal Forms on  
Precision of Optoelectronic Devices  
(V. P. Soldatov; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84)..... 33

## INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION

- Basic Trends in Economization of Labor and Material Resources  
in Electrical Machine Manufacturing Industries  
(Yu. N. Zhukov; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83)..... 34
- Introduction of Low-Waste and Metal-Saving Technological  
Processes in Enterprises of Electrical Industry  
(I. A. Saprykin; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83)..... 34
- Advanced Technology and Mechanization--Most Important Conditions  
for Higher Productivity  
(V. A. Lebedenko; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83)..... 35
- Progressive Technology of Surface Finishing  
(G. A. Gordon, V. L. Levengarts, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA,  
No 12, Dec 83)..... 35
- Hydromechanical Deep Drawing--Progressive Processing of  
Hollow Parts  
(V. V. Petrov, M. L. Pesok, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA,  
No 12, Dec 83)..... 36
- Spherical Pressing of High-Precision Parts for Electric Locomotives  
(R. A. Babushkin, V. A. Sdobin, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA,  
No 12, Dec 83)..... 37

Mechanization of Sheet Metal Stamping of Magnetic Cores on Universal Presses (R. T. Sarkisov; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83).....	37
Use of Microprocessors for Controlling Frequency-Controllable Induction Motors by Way of Frequency Conversion With Direct Coupling (V. M. Perel'muter; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83).....	38
Regulation of Mechanical Characteristic of Iron-Powder Electromagnetic Brake (I. Kh. Khayrullin, V. S. Syromyatnikov, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83).....	39
Operating Modes of Superconducting Current Converters in Service (V. Ye. Ignatov, Yu. V. Skobarikhin; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83).....	39
Technology of Producing Thermosiphons for Transformer Heat Exchangers (N. V. Baranetskiy, B. N. Bogomolov, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 12, Dec 83).....	40

#### INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENTS

Infrared Ellipsometer Method for Determination of Parameters of Thin Epitaxial Structures With Buried Layer: Specimens With Dull Inactive Surface (E. S. Lonskiy, V. P. Vasil'yev; MIKROELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	41
Work of All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Metrology in Field of Photometry and Radiometry of Infrared Radiation (V. V. Babushkin; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	41
National Special Standard for Temperature Unit Concerned With Infrared Radiation (B. I. Anno, V. V. Babushkin; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	42
National Primary Standard for Units of Flux and Flux Density of Neutrons (V. T. Shchebolev, Z. A. Ramendik, et al.; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	42
Phase Light Range Finder (A. D. Nizhenskiy, V. B. Volkonskiy, et al.; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	43
Refinement of Concept 'Sensitivity' in Interferometry of Reflecting Objects (N. G. Vlasov, S. G. Galkin, IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84).....	43



Effect of Dynamic Errors of Recording System of Spectrophotometer on Calculation of Coordinates of Coloration of Objects  
(V. I. Lagutin; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84)..... 44

Digital Phasemeter for Monopulse Radio Signals  
(S. M. Mayevskiy, A. I. Fendrikov; IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA, No 2, Feb 84)..... 44

#### MICROWAVE THEORY AND TECHNIQUES

Microwave Phase Modulators Using Semiconductor Diodes (Survey)  
(A. A. Makarenko; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 45

Performance Characteristics of Cooled Shielded Strip Lines in Range of Short Microwaves  
(V. A. Bystrov, I. A. Lyulicheva, et al.; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 46

Saturation Effects and Noise During Amplification of Weak Signals in Ferrite-Paramagnetic Structure  
(M. G. Balinskiy, V. V. Danilov; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 46

Alternating Acoustoelectric Current Generated by Interaction of Two Waves in Acoustic Microwaveguide  
(G. I. Bulakh, I. V. Ostrovskiy; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 47

#### POWER ENGINEERING

Production of Thin-Walled Castings for Electric Motors by Die Casting Process  
(S. N. Sibirtsev, R. I. Shvartsman; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 48

Technology of and Equipment for Die Casting of Rotors  
(V. A. Rebenko, I. Ye. Gol'dberg, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 49

Calculation of Hydraulic Friction Losses in d.c. Motors Filled With Liquid Dielectric  
(V. P. Morozkin, S. B. Tokarev; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 49

#### QUANTUM ELECTRONICS/ELECTRO-OPTICS

Waveguide Characteristics of Resonators With Arbitrary Distribution of Dielectric Permittivity  
(A. S. Logginov, Yu. F. Yul'berdin; IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84)..... 51

Peculiarities of Measuring Transfer Functions of Compound Imaging Systems (M. Ya. Shul'man; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	52
Method of Measuring Contrast-Frequency Characteristics of Electron-Optical Systems (Yu. V. Sen', N. B. Leonov, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	52
Feasibility of Automatic Processing of Interferograms in System With Charge-Transfer-Coupled Arrays by Computer Simulation (I. P. Agurok; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	53
Radiative Strength of Milk Glasses (G. I. Kadaner, V. V. Murashov; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	54
Design of Fresnel Mirror Optics (V. G. Bakulin; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	54
Alignment of Multistage Laser Amplifiers With Periodic Space Filtration of Beam (V. N. Alekseyev, N. V. Nikitin, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	55
Formation of Color-Coded Images for Photographic Recording Under Scanning Electron Microscope (V. G. Balobanov, A. A. Kamalyagin, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	56
Contrast and Color Characteristics of Liquid-Crystal Indicators With Tinted Polaroid Coatings (N. I. Gruzdeva, V. M. Minzhulin, et al.; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	56
Design of Projector Mirror for Operation With High-Intensity Radiation Source (S. K. Shtandel', V. N. Fufurin; OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	57

#### SOLID STATE CIRCUITS

Modelling of Transfer Processes in Monopolar Semiconductor Structures With Submicron Dimensions (A. A. Kokin, V. I. Tolstikhin; MIKROELEKTRONIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	58
---	----

NEW ACTIVITIES, MISCELLANEOUS

Cryostat for Study of Circular Dichroism (Ya. M. Grigor'yev, L. V. Olennikova, et al.; OPTIKO- MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST', No 11, Nov 83).....	59
Electric Heat Radiators With Partial Utilization of Heat-- Promising Trend in Economy of Energy Resources (V. F. Yefimov, A. N. Kurkin, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	60
EIS-0.25-11 'Iris' Infrared Electric Heater (G. I. Lopukhov, V. N. Povarov, et al.; ELEKTROTEKHNIKA, No 1, Jan 84).....	61

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF ADAPTIVE SPEECH CODES

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 15 Dec 82)  
pp 37-39

NEKHAYEV, A. L., PERTSEVA, V. A. and SITNYAKOVSKIY, I. V.

[Abstract] A search for ways of increasing the effectiveness of speech signals in digital form lead to the appearance of various methods of encoding, used with the object of reducing the excessiveness of specific properties of the speech signal. At present, it is customary to divide speech codes into two large classes: codes of signal parameters (or vocoders), and codes of the signal form (CSF). In telephony, preference is given to a second class of systems, which maintains naturalness of sound. Although for some time past the class of CSF has considerably expanded because of the development of codes based on the frequency representation of a signal, the greatest interest is given to such methods of encoding as pulse code modulation (PCM), differential PCM (DPCM) and delta modulation (DM). The most promising systems based on PCM, DPCM, and DM are adaptive codes which take into account the transient nature of speech. However, the developers of digital transmission systems now find it difficult to compile a complete pattern of the applicability of specific types of codes, which results from uncoordinated data and insufficient correctness of existing criteria for their evaluation. The authors of the present paper, taking into account these circumstances, evaluate the best known versions of the codes by means of subjective-statistical measurements of their characteristics. The paper is a logical continuation of a work, the results of which are discussed in a paper by A. L. Nekhayev, V. A. Pertseva, and I. V. Sitnyakovskiy, "Evaluation of Effectiveness of Codes With Forecast," Trudy NIIR, 1981, No 3. The results obtained will help developers to draw conclusions regarding the applicability of the codes considered in various communication systems. Figures 4; tables 1; references 10: 8 Russian, 2 Western.  
[127-6415]

UDC 621.383.9:535.854

USE OF SPACE-DIVERSE PHOTORECEIVERS FOR ANALYSIS OF INTERFERENCE PATTERN

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 16 Nov 82) pp 13-14

MERKISHIN, G. V.

[Abstract] Space-diverse discrete photoreceiver arrays can be used for analysis of an interference pattern and, on this basis, for determining the relative locations not only of two reflectors in a known plane, as has been demonstrated earlier, but also in the more general case of two reflectors with all three coordinates unknown. The corresponding interference pattern consists of oblique fringes with two different space periods along the two orthogonal coordinates in the plane of measurement. It is analyzed, assuming a negligibly small finite radius of radiation coherence, relative to the gauging distance and to the source dimensions, assuming also that the interference pattern has been formed by interaction of waves from high-quality reflector surfaces without speckle noise during diffuse scattering. Calculation of the radiation intensity distribution on the input side of the photoreceiver array, typically a rectangular one, and of the signal distribution on its output side indicates how the space diversity of photoreceivers should be optimized. Figures 1; references: 1 Russian.  
[113-2415]

ADAPTIVE MULTIBEAM ANTENNA ARRAY

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 14 Jul 83)  
pp 39-44

NOVIKOV, V. I.

[Abstract] An adaptive multibeam antenna array is considered which will enhance the advantages of a plain one, namely simultaneous reception of signals from different directions and their sequential processing. The gist is optimization of the control for maximum interference suppression in the radiation pattern. As controllable array parameters are selected the  $N$  amplitude-phase weight factors for the  $N$  receiver elements. The principle of synthesis is based on the statistical method, inasmuch as accurate a priori information about the number and the coordinates of interference sources is not always available. The optimum control is sought with respect to the signal-to-interference power ratio as a generalized criterion. Sampled useful signals and transmission coefficients are found to be complex-conjugate quantities, assuming compatible formation of beams, so that synphasal equiamplitude addition of signals from all array elements can be achieved by unique settings of the weight factors. Calculations are simplified by letting the useful signal power in the  $l$ -th beam be approximately equal to the  $k$ -th weight factor, before optimizing the weight vector for maximum signal-to-interference ratio. A narrow-band interference describable by power  $P$  and vector  $V$  of signal distribution over the array is considered as an example, to demonstrate the algorithm of synthesis. The algorithm, using the Butler matrix, was executed experimentally on a computer for a linear equidistant antenna array of 32 elements with compatible formation of beams. Figures 3; references 5: 3 Russian, 2 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]

TELEVISION TRANSMITTING ANTENNA OF DECIMETER BAND SYSTEM BASED ON TUBES 720  
AND 1020 mm IN DIAMETER

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 26 Apr 82)  
pp 29-33

BRADACH, I., Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic

[Abstract] The IV and V television bands (470-638 and 638-790 MHz) are singled out for further growth of the television networks. In the development of antenna systems for the transmitting stations of these bands, systems based on tetrahedral lattice supports with a width of a tetrahedral face of more than one meter, a number of difficulties appear which are caused by the short length of the transmitted wave. A polar diagram in the horizontal plane of the antenna, the panels of which are arranged on the sides of the tetrahedral supports of such dimensions, substantially differs from the spherical. An acceptable polar diagram, close to spherical, is obtained with transverse dimensions of the load-carrying structure approximately equal to 300 x 300 mm. An antenna system called the "Noligan 720" is described and its technical parameters are presented. The dependence is given in a table of the load-carrying capacity of the system and the amplification of the system, with reference to a half-wave dipole, on the length of the feeder. The ADT 7006 antenna panel is described and technical data on it are presented. The system described uses coaxial distribution of four types (AVT 8002, 8013, 8023, and 8062) intended for distribution of high-frequency energy. Figures 6; tables 2; references: 1 Russian.  
[127-6415]

UDC 621.396.67:621.391.812

ADAPTIVE ANTENNAS FOR TROPOSPHERIC RADIO RELAY LINES

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 3 Aug 82)  
pp 40-42

FROLOV, O. P.

[Abstract] The necessity is shown for developing adaptive antenna devices which guarantee coupling of the signal parameters with the electrical characteristics of the antenna. Single-channel adaptive receiving antenna systems and an evaluation of the parameters of a single-channel adaptive antenna are considered. A detailed discussion of the basic technical decisions with respect to the structure of adaptive single-channel antennas for tropospheric lines of radio communication, as well as the results of experimental investigations of them, will be discussed in a separate paper. References 5: 4 Russian, 1 Western.  
[127-6415]

## DESIGN OF SHORT-WAVE ABSORPTION LINES

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 27 May 83)  
pp 43-46

GLAZMAN, Ya. S., GUREVICH, R. V. and GUREVICH, Ye. R.

[Abstract] Absorption lines are used as loads for diamond-shaped antennas, as well as equivalents for antennas during tuning operations and measurements of transmitters. As a function of the assignment, they are designed for dissemination of power from a kilowatt up to several hundreds of kilowatts. In so doing, in wide bands (up to tenfold) sufficiently good balancing of the absorption line must be provided. Usually, a traveling-wave factor not lower than 0.7-0.9 is specified. Absorption lines of several types are listed, and a procedure is presented for calculation of the parameters of absorption lines with an assigned nominal power  $P_{nom}$ , an effective wave band  $\lambda_{min}$  and  $\lambda_{max}$ , balancing (traveling-wave factor at input of absorption line  $K$ ), wave resistance of line  $W$ , and drop of the temperature of the wires of the line with respect to the air temperature  $\Delta T$ . A graphical method of calculation is described and examples of a calculation of two variations of an absorption line are given. Figures 9; references: 2 Russian.  
[127-6415]

## ANALYSIS OF NOISE TEMPERATURE OF OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 28 Feb 82)  
pp 46-50

SOMOV, A. M.

[Abstract] Optical waveguides employed in communications systems based on earth satellites are used instead of the waveguide transmission line of an antenna in order to increase the noise quality of the receiving systems at earth points. The special features of operation of an optical waveguide, the noise temperature of the optical waveguide elements with vertical orientation of the directional pattern, and the noise temperature of the optical waveguide are considered. The author concludes that use of an open optical waveguide not only assures operation with a wider frequency band (as compared with an ordinary waveguide transmission line), but also gives an increase in the noise temperature. The nonimportance however, of the increase of the noise temperature (several Kelvins), in comparison with a shielded optical waveguide, is offset by the simplified design of an open optical waveguide. Thus, in a number of practical instances it is possible, together with the employment of shielded optical waveguides, to use optical waveguides of the open type. It is possible to compute the noise temperature of such a system by the method presented in this paper. Figures 7; references 5: 4 Russian, 1 Western.  
[127-6415]



UDC 621.397.65

SPECIAL FEATURES OF TRANSISTOR USE FOR POWER AMPLIFICATION IN REGIME OF COMMON AMPLIFICATION OF PICTURE AND SOUND SIGNALS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 26 Jan 82)  
pp 24-26

IVANOV, V. K.

[Abstract] A method is proposed for investigating the characteristics of transistors for common amplification of pictures and sound, which agrees well with experimental data on the use of transistors in high-frequency wide-band amplifiers for television broadcasting. Types of transistors are considered, the use of which for amplification of television broadcasting signals is not recommended. On a base of domestic power transistors it is possible to construct a very simple device which assures amplification of the output of television broadcast signals up to 20 Watts. Figures 2; references: 4 Russian.  
[127-6415]

EQUIPMENT FOR MONITORING AND CONTROL OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 11 Mar 83)  
pp 27-29

KRASHTERKA, M., Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

[Abstract] The paper completes a description of a new generation of television transmitters, developed by "Tesla-Gloubetin" (Czechoslovakia). [Previous articles in Russian by I. Bednarzh (New Series of "Tesla" Meter Range Television Transmitters), and I. Nayman (Measuring Complex TMZ-81 for Television Transmitter), which describe the transmitters, appeared in ELEKTROSVYAZ', 1982, No 9.] A system of local and remote monitoring and control is described which enters into the composition of the transmitter, in addition to a Type TMZ-81 measuring complex. The equipment of the system is calculated for monitoring and control of three transmitters of any type. Figures 3; references: 2 Russian.  
[127-6415]

UDC 621.382

MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH TO SELECTION OF OPTIMAL CONNECTIONS IN LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 3 May 83) pp 3-14

BATALOV, B. V., LYASNIKOV, Ye. P. and SHCHEMELININ, V. M.

[Abstract] In the design of large-scale integrated circuits, the simplest analog model topology involves a "comb" lay-out with connections shown as vertical sections. The problem is to determine all optimal connection variants according to the scalar criteria of circuit region charge, number of connections and total connection length. This paper formulates the optimization problem and presents models for least channel charge, least total connection length and fewest connections and for optimization according to vector criteria of quality. The concept is introduced of the lexicographic rank of the vectors according to certain characteristics and optimization is obtained by a comparison of vector criteria. The lexicographic approach reduces to a sequence of one-criterion problems and guarantees the existence of the optimum but requires the enumeration of all equivalents in the decision process.

Figures 4; tables 2; references: 6 Russian.

[95-12497]

UDC 621.382.8

MEASUREMENT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT ELEMENT DIMENSIONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REAL ETCHING PROFILE ACCORDING TO DIFFRACTION PATTERN

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 16 Mar 83) pp 64-73

VOLKOV, V. V., GERASIMOV, L. L., KAPAYEV, V. V., LARIONOV, Yu. V. and RAKOV, A. V.

[Abstract] Test diffraction gratings are used to determine precisely linear elements and integrated microcircuits with dimensions approaching one light wavelength and to assess the performance of small topological elements with respect to angular curvature, dimension range and etching conditions where optical means and even electron microscopes are insufficient for objects of approximately 1 micron. This paper is concerned with randomly incident

diffraction of coherent laser light in relation to grating lines. Fractional spectra for grating elements, taking into account etching slopes are computed. Measurements were made at specific angles of diffraction order intensities, and relatively precise determinations of element dimensions were obtained with a precision of approx. 0.1 micron even for objects smaller than one light wavelength. Figures 4; tables 2; references 8: 6 Russian, 2 Western.  
[95-12497]

UDC 621.372.002.2

REALIZATION OF HIGH-FREQUENCY FILTERS ACCORDING TO THEORY OF GUIDED  
SPHERICAL WAVES

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 13 Dec 82) pp 57-59

KNYAZ', A. I. and DRAGANOV, V. M.

[Abstract] For the design of filters operating at metric, decimetric, and centimetric wavelengths, their equivalent circuits must and can be refined so as to allow for an electro-dynamically reliable trimmerless construction by satisfying the conditions for spherical T-mode waves at the junctions between filter elements. This principle is demonstrated on a beam filter and its equivalent low-pass circuit. A short segment of a transmission line formed by two conical beam conductors serves as a capacitive element; their surface is described by equations in a cylindrical system of coordinates. After the capacitance per unit length of such an element has been calculated on this basis, the inductance per unit length of an inductive element between two such capacitive elements is calculated as that of a loop formed by two conical beam conductors. Evaluation of theoretical design and experimental test data indicate that this method is suitable for high-frequency beam filters. Figures 2; references: 8 Russian.  
[118-2415]

## COMMUNICATIONS

UDC 621.39:681.32

### EQUIPMENT DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR STANDARDIZED AUTOMATED PRODUCTION PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 19 Apr 82)  
pp 1-8

KUDRYAVTSEV, G. G., MAMZELEV, I. A. and CHASOVNIKOV, Ye. D.

[Abstract] The nature of the communications sector requires that automated process control systems (ASUTP) and technical operating systems for communications equipment be merged into a single integrated system providing automated computerized operation of communications facilities. A generalized structural hierarchy is proposed for a standardized set of hardware and software for technical operations systems and ASUTP's. Following a general discussion of the composition and structure of the microcomputer based lower tier of this standardized hierarchical system, the interfacing of computer system users with the monitored and controlled facilities is analyzed using graph theory. The implementation of the general principles underlying the proposed standardized ASU [automated control system] hierarchy is illustrated using the example of a technical servicing and control system for facility in the primary communications network. The major operational unit servicing the primary network is a TTsUMS [territorial center for the control of trunk communications and television], which takes the form of a spatially distributed system with a three-tier control structure. This control system is illustrated with flow charts showing the highest control level down to the specific ways in which the line channels, group channels, hardware, etc., interact with the higher levels through the common system bus. Use of computers at the level of control centers and data/actuation stations will significantly reduce labor outlays and automate the process of decision-making with respect to network restructuring, i.e., provide for prompt network control. In the initial stage of automating the groups of telephone channels at intermediate repeaters; automatic TV switcher for video and audio channels into one outgoing trunk from one main and one standby incoming trunk; a video equalizer for coax lines, etc. In order to avoid expensive mistakes when replacing equipment, check calculations of the qualitative indicators must be carried out for the microwave link being rebuilt. Greater care must be devoted to the precise alignment of antennas and assuring the conformity of actual equipment parameters to the technical specifications. Allowances must be made for expanding facilities in given regions in the future. References 7: 6 Russian; 1 Western in Russian translation. [101-8225]

## SOME ASPECTS OF PLANNING RECONSTRUCTION OF CABLE COMMUNICATIONS LINES

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 27 Apr 83)  
pp 9-11

REMENNIK, I. P. and DURBANOV, E. I.

[Abstract] A comparison of technical economic indicators demonstrates that the best way of boosting communications trunk capacity is the reconstruction of existing cable lines. The "Giprosvyaz'" institute has developed a series of standard plans for retrofitting cable lines. The plans call for replacing the K-1920 multiplex equipment on KM-4 cable with the K-3600; the K60P on MKS 4x4 and 7x4 cable with K-1020S equipment; K-60P and ZK 1x4 and MKS 4x4 is to be replaced with the IKM-120 PCM equipment and the K-300 and MKT-4 cable with the BK-960-2. The major task during retrofitting is curtailing the downtimes of existing services. This paper analyzes the work sequences for a variety of equipment configurations, unattended repeater spacings, availability of microwave links, etc. Successful rebuilding of cable lines in the future will require that procedures be worked out even during the process of designing new transmission systems. The discussion is general and limited to general recommendations rather than detailed specifications and procedures.  
[101-8225]

## MAJOR TRENDS IN RECONSTRUCTION OF MICROWAVE REPEATER LINKS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 4 Jun 83)  
pp 12-14

RYBAS, B. V.

[Abstract] The construction of new microwave links in parallel with existing facilities requires considerable capital investments, especially considering electromagnetic compatibility requirements. This is one of the factors in favor of the reconstruction of repeater links, because compatibility is more easily attained through retrofitting. The major tasks of the reconstruction of the existing links are increasing the capacity of telephone trunks and/or the number of TV trunks, improving the equipment reliability and reducing the number of service personnel required as well as enhancing the qualitative indicators of repeater performance. This paper discusses general problems related to the reconstruction work and ways of solving them: Changeover of the R-60/120 periscopic antenna system to 3.75 cm from the old 15 cm wavelength entails antenna gain losses caused by the unevenness and deformation of the reflecting surfaces and the associated adjusting hardware cannot assure the requisite angular accuracy; difficulties arise with the use of highly directional antennas with gains in excess of 43 dB, because of wind and thermal

deformations of high antenna supports; in addition to the standardized KURS repeater hardware, a series of new standardized equipment bays and auxiliary equipment are in production which allow for optimal designs of terminals and intermediate repeaters. Unfortunately, however, this equipment is rarely used in retrofitting microwave links. Some nine units of this new equipment are listed, including such items as the OR-1 terminal and back-up rack which contains two TV, one telephone and one standby modem, service intercom channels and a trunk back-up circuit; new rack equipment for splitting out and inserting control process. It is best to use the previously drawn-up graphs for bypasses and substitutions within the framework of the existing territorial hierarchical network. The multilevel distribution of computer equipment and its application in each controlled facility at the lower level will make it possible to disperse the bypass and substitution graph schedules among the individual facilities, significantly reducing the requirements placed on memory capacity and computer speed. Adaptive control of networks is envisioned as computers become more widespread in the communications sector. Figures 7; references: 7 Russian. [101-8225]

#### TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION OF LONG-DISTANCE CABLE COMMUNICATIONS LINES

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 14-17

FARBER, Yu. D.

[Abstract] Problems have arisen during the replacement of the obsolete K-1920 transmission systems with the K-3600 on long-distance cable lines. The problem of river crossings of up to 6.0 km using the K-3600 is particularly acute, because the standardized repeater span lengths are less than 3.15 km as opposed to the 6 km which the old K-1920 system could handle. This paper proposes addenda to existing retrofit instructions for KM-4 and KM-8/6 cables: rather than attempt a major redesign of the K-3600 system, it is better to take advantage of the noise immunity reserve in the K-3600 equipment. The feasibility of this approach is substantiated numerically. Another problem is that on routes where the requisite number of channels in the long term may range from 8,000 to 14,000 using KM-4 cable, two K-3600 systems are inadequate while two K-10800 are not justified. A possible solution is the construction of a new cable line, either KM-4 or KM-8/6 cable. On long-distance MKT-4 type cables, when the K-300 systems are being replaced with the BK-960, setting up 1,920 channels is not optimal. An improved remote power supply circuit is proposed which allows retrofitting the existing long-distance cables with the VLT-1920 system to produce trunks of 3,840 channels each. Tables 1; references: 1 Russian. [101-8225]

## EXPERIENCE WITH RECONSTRUCTION OF CABLE TRUNKS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 17-20

MEYERSON, S. M.

[Abstract] The TTsUMS-5 [Territorial Center No. 5 for Long-Distance Communications and Television System Management] includes 9 technical centers for all-union trunks and one repair and construction administration. Cable trunks handle 90% of all telephone traffic within this administration. TTsUMS-5 encountered a number of difficulties during the retrofitting of these trunks with new equipment. This paper discusses the reconstruction of balanced cable trunks, involving the replacement in the 1970's of the K-60 vacuum tube gear with the K-60P transistorized equipment. It was found that cables with paper/cord insulation exhibit poor isolation in the upper portion of the spectrum, which prohibited attaining the nominal crosstalk levels. Isolation networks produced points of concentrated crosstalk in some instances which required the use of special pulse testing equipment for fault location, and industry was not producing the needed line equalizers. Problems related to the reconstruction of coaxial cable trunks involving the installation of the new K-3600 and BK-960 systems, which was started in the current five-year plan, are also discussed, including the preparatory work, the splicing of bypasses into the cables and the actual reconstruction itself. Unresolved reconstruction problems include the fact that equipment is still received with damaged components and deliveries are frequently late. Warranty repair work by the manufacturing plants is often put off for a long time, forcing operational enterprises to use their own technicians. No procedure has been worked out for locating faults in a trunk remote control repeater, which considerably complicates the work of alignment and operation of the transmission system equipment. The question of measuring the noise power in a line channel when it is loaded with white noise is still unresolved. Problems of providing the high capacity K-3600 and BK-960 transmission systems with the necessary instrumentation, work positions and parts and modules for equipment repair, as well as fault detectors for breaks in the remote power supply wire must be solved. Figures 1.  
[101-8225]

UDC 621.396.43(075.8):621.391.82

## LIMITS TO INCREASING DENSITY OF MICROWAVE REPEATER NETWORK

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 21 Apr 83) pp 21-25

KALASHNIKOV, N. I., KALININ, A. A. and KALININ, A. I.

[Abstract] This paper is a detailed theoretical analysis of a microwave repeater network consisting of a large number of individual microwave links operating in the 2 to 8 GHz band. The network is assumed to have the form of a rectangular grid, consisting of strings of repeaters forming links running north and south where these strings form parallel links spaced uniformly in the

east-west direction. The spans of the north-south repeater links are assumed all to be the same; the east-west spacing of the various links is also the same. The worst case is assumed for the frequency allocation: the transmit frequencies of the terminal stations are the same. Diagonal and lateral crosstalk between stations is disregarded, assuming adequate directional immunity of the antenna systems. Mathematical expressions are derived defining the interference, based on the permissible increase in the noise level in telephone channels for 20% of the time. The allowable physical separation along east-west spacing of the links is found as a function of span lengths (north-south spacing between individual repeaters) for frequencies of 2, 4, 6 and 8 GHz. The permissible physical spacing between microwave links (east-west spacing) falls off significantly as the span lengths within a link decrease, an effect which is more pronounced, the higher the frequency is. It is possible substantially to boost repeater network density by shortening the spans. The power parameters required for the repeater equipment also fall off as the span length is decreased. The maximum possible spans for which signal fading can still be disregarded are summarized in tabular form. The attainable density increase for a microwave repeater network is approximately two to four times, while retaining the existing levels of additional noise in the channels caused by crosstalk. Figures 4; references 9: 6 Russian, 3 Western.  
[101-8225]

UDC 621.394.742:025.42

#### ORGANIZING DATA STORAGE WHEN SETTING UP AUTOMATED TELEGRAM INDEXING SYSTEM

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 3 Aug 82)  
pp 31-34

KANAYAN, S. N. and MATEVOSYAN, N. P.

[Abstract] It is planned that the automated telegram indexing system (ASIT) will use the facilities of the message switching computer center, thus necessitating its use of a portion of the processor time in the main computer. Economic utilization of this processor time requires an efficient organization of the data base in order to assure minimal retrieval time for the indexing data, given the existing limitations on the available main memory capacity. The logic level of the data base for the two proposed types of ASIT's (territorial and zonal) has a four-tiered structure with an upper hierarchical level containing the catalog of trunk indexes corresponding to the number of zones into which a territory is divided. Each entry in this catalog contains the address (or name) of one of the files in the next sublevel, which is also a catalog including populated centers and administrative regions. The sublevel contains the address (or name) of the file for the third level down, and so on. The process of retrieving the requisite data is discussed. A detailed mathematical description of the file structure of the data base is provided for the case where peripheral magnetic disk memories are used. A sample calculation is given for the optimal size of data base files for a hypothetical territorial



telegraph network. The proposed technique enhances the efficiency of an ASIT and reduces to the optimization of the size of the files in the ASIT data base, i.e. the minimization of the average telegram indexing data retrieval time. Figures 1; references 8: 5 Russian, 3 Western in Russian translation. [101-8225]

#### CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MICROWAVE REPEATER LINKS FOR INTRAZONAL SERVICE

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 p 34

SERKOV, Yu. M.

[Abstract] The present status of construction and operation of microwave relays using the KURS-8-0, KURS-8-OU, KURS-8-OT and KURS-2M equipment as well as the prospects for the expansion of the microwave network in the 12th Five-Year Plan were discussed at a conference held in Grozny in June of 1983. This article very briefly reviews the work of the conference. The USSR Ministry of Communications and the RSFSR Ministry of Communications assign great importance to the construction of microwave repeaters with the above equipment. The manufacture of the KURS-8-02 series is planned; it is designed for operation with both analog and digital systems. This equipment is built as a modular container and can be installed on a microwave support tower or at its base. Considerable work on microwave relay construction is underway in the Communications Engineering Administration of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, where the conference participants observed the joint operation of the KURS-8-OT and KURS-8-0 equipment, which provides simultaneous long distance telephone service and a feed for the Channel 1 all-union TV program. In line with the recommendations adopted at the conference, the communications engineering administrations must consider the fact that starting in 1984, digital transmission systems will primarily be used on intrazonal microwave links, based on the NC-30 channel generation equipment (made in Finland), the "Zona-120" secondary time group generation equipment and the OTsF-8 terminal digital equipment. When working out the planning and estimate documentation, the rules are established by the Supplements to the Previously Authorized Standard Project Plan for Microwave Repeater Construction, using the "Oblast'" type equipment. The local communications engineering administrations can order these materials from the State All-Union Planning Institute. [101-8225]

## UTILIZATION OF COMPOSITE VOICE FREQUENCY CHANNELS FOR DATA TRANSMISSION

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 24 Mar 81)  
pp 39-41

DIVNOGORTSEV, G. P.

[Abstract] Composite voice frequency channels using direct physical lines between a municipal telephone exchange and multichannel transmission systems are needed for data transmission in large cities and between the lessees of long distance lines. This paper demonstrates the feasibility of setting up data transmission channels using existing hardware, based on experience in the Main Information - Computer Center of the Automated Control Systems for the 1980 Olympics communications facilities. These channels employed a four-wire configuration with a single voice frequency repeater in the olympics communications center. The limited number of outputs (38) from the communications processor of the main center computer was expanded by using a line transformer with five secondaries to drive two cable pairs and three lines to the IKM-30 pulse code-modulation (PCM) equipment from a single main computer output line via a modem. Graphs are plotted showing the actual frequency response of the various channels as well as the response required by existing standards. The voice frequency channels through the IKM-30 PCM equipment meet all standards of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee. They assure an error rate per transmitted character of no more than  $10^{-6}$  when transmitting four-phase modulated signals at a rate up to 2,400 bit/s. The switching of the subscriber network of the municipal telephone system is not suited for data transmission via leased channels: the cold, screw-secured contacts in them must be replaced with more reliable contacts. Fears of dropouts in the four-phase signal caused by the considerable phase flutter were unfounded, because the flutter in the voice frequency composite channels of the IKM-30 equipment does not exceed  $2^\circ$ , where the permissible value is  $15^\circ$  (peak to peak). The allowable data transmission signal levels in voice frequency channels must be standardized when time-division multiplexing is used. It is expedient to set these levels at the following measurement levels: 0 dB for a two-wire input and -13 dB for a four-wire input. The UMP-20 (or 100) positive gain amplifiers inserted in the "direct wires" of the municipal telephone network do not have excessive phase distortions for data transmission which uses four-phase modulation at the 2,400 bit/s rate. Figures 5; references 5: 4 Russian; 1 Western.  
[101-8225]

## MEANS OF ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN LEADING SUBBRANCHES OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 1-3

[Abstract] This paper considers the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures Concerning Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress in the National Economy" to be an important step on the way to realization of the course drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress on the comprehensive intensification of the public production, resolutions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The entire decree, which stresses the increased measure of use in the national economy of the achievements of science and technology, is summarized in the article. However, in the present abstract only material concerned with communications is considered. Concrete measures are indicated in the decree, directed to improvement of the use of the scientific-technical potential of the country, intensifying the integration of science and production, coordination of work and the concentration of forces on the most important directions of the technical re-equipment of production, improvement of the organization of work, acceleration of the introduction of the newest technics and technology. It is necessary to concentrate efforts of the specialists in the area of long-distance telephone communication on augmentation of development. Industrial assimilation and introduction to main line and zone networks of analog and digital systems of transmission K-10800, K-5400, K-1800, IKM-480 x 2, IKM-480S, IKM-480R, IKM-1920 x 2, IKM-120U, optical cable communication systems; automatized operation-technical maintenance systems of the primary and secondary networks; digital and analog radio relay systems for transmission of increased capacity, including the devices of an autonomous electrical supply station, and their life-support (and survival) systems. It is necessary to complete development and to conduct operational tests of an automatic long-distance telephone (ALDT) exchange with time switching, complexes of equipment of the operating location of telephone operators for organization of manual and semiautomatic communications and units of the call-information services of ALDT of all types; more widely to introduce lightning-proof and noise-immunity coaxial and balanced cables. Development of municipal and rural networks must proceed on the way of an increase of the effectiveness of use of switching equipment and linear-cable construction on the basis of the development and introduction of more perfect switching systems, digital transmission systems at interexchange and subscriber's sections (IKM-120, IKM-30-4, IKM-30S, Zone-15); complexes of hardware components for centralized operation of municipal and rural networks; apparatus for computation of the cost of telephone conversations; processing of information for accounts with subscribers, and expansion of the nomenclature of the services being assigned.

[127-6415]

## ENGINEERING METHOD OF CALCULATING CAPACITY OF SYSTEM WITH COMMON SIGNALING CHANNEL

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 2 Nov 82)  
pp 7-10

DEDOBORSHCH, V. G., GROMOV, A. I., and URM, E. E.

[Abstract] A system with a common signaling channel (abbreviated as OKS in Russian) is a multifunctional system, analysis of which is extremely complicated. Known methods of analysis of systems with OKS assume its division into several functional levels, which, with the object of simplification, it is possible to consider separately or together. This paper puts forward a simplified engineering method for calculating the capacity of a system with OKS. In so doing, it is considered as an enlargement of a two-level system, where the first phase conditions the functions of processing communications and the second phase, the functions of transmission of communications. The permissible utilization of OKS, calculation of the flow of telephone communications entering an OKS, and the capacity of an OKS are discussed. The authors conclude that the methods presented for calculation of the capacity of a system with OKS make it possible with a minimum of computing means to evaluate the permissible utilization and the capacity of a system with OKS over a wide range of changes of the transmission speed of communications. Taking account of repeated calls makes it possible more precisely to describe a system with OKS. Figures 2; tables 1; references 6: 4 Russian, 2 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[127-6415]

## COMPUTER SYNTHESIS OF LONG-DISTANCE NETWORK WITH COMMON SIGNALING CHANNEL

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 2 Oct 81)  
pp 10-12

ZHARKOV, M. A., and CHITISHVILI, T. I.

[Abstract] The paper considers that one of the important measures for further automatization of a long-distance telephone network is the introduction of centralized signaling systems, and the gradual replacement by them of decentralized systems. Replacement of decentralized signaling systems (single and double frequency) by a long-distance telephone network based on a system with a common signaling channel (abbreviated as OKS in Russian) makes it possible to achieve a number of (listed) advantages. In accordance with a number of conditions, an 8-part algorithm is developed for synthesis of an optimum network with an OKS, which guarantees a minimum capital outlay on its construction. The operating time of a program composed in accordance with the algorithm described, for 10-12 long-distance stations, based on a YeS-1022 computer, is on the order of 2 minutes. References 4: 3 Russian, 1 Western.  
[127-6415]

## ESTIMATE OF MESSAGE DELAY IN SYSTEMS WITH DATA PRIORITY PROCESSING

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 17 Feb 81)  
pp 20-23

MILOKOSTYY, I. V., and PETROV, A. F.

[Abstract] It is possible to identify a number of telephone systems with a common signaling channel (abbreviated as OKS in Russian) which have all the characteristics of a system with switching of communications which guarantees transmission of telephone communications with units of constant length. Methods for analysis of multiphase (MP) systems of mass servicing (SMS), in particular, with a constant time of servicing (MPCTS), can be successfully used for analysis of such systems. In the development of data transmission systems, a system of priorities is used for assigning message preference as a function of the class of its importance, urgency, and others, which extremely complicates their analysis. The present paper derives an expression for the average time of stay (delay) of communications in the MPCTS with a comparable priority. During analysis of a concrete technical system, these expressions can be used for an evaluation of the time parameters of transmission and processing (delay) of information. An analysis of MPCTS with priorities, and an evaluation of the precision of expression for the average time of stay of communications in MPCTS are considered. A comparative analysis of the data obtained was conducted with various values of the loads of individual phases of MPCTS. The principal original data and the results of calculations and experiment are presented in two tables. Figures 2, tables 2, references 6: 3 Russian, 3 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[127-6415]

UDC 621.395

## CHOICE OF DATA TRANSMISSION NETWORK OPERATION-TECHNICAL SERVICING INDEX SYSTEM

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 17 Aug 81)  
pp 51-53

KUDRYASHOV, V. A. and RASCHESOVA, A. G.

[Abstract] The presence of large and complex programmed maintenance, which as with the network itself, has a multilevel structure, is characteristic of contemporary data transmission networks. It includes in itself a complex of algorithms which implement the process: functional network for transmission of information between adjacent and nonadjacent elements (system of minutes); on-line control of the structure of network and flow (control system); evaluation of network condition, as well as collection, processing and analysis of statistical information on the network operation (system of investigations). All these systems form the operation-technical servicing (OTS) of the data transmission network. The present paper considers the purposes of the OTS, the

functional model of the data transmission network, indices at the level of network-user, functional-multilevel structure of the OTS, and the structure of a mathematical model of the OTS. The authors conclude that the problem of analysis and synthesis of an OTS system can be solved on the basis of their proposed functional-multilevel structure, allowing for the requirements which are determined by the user. It is necessary to satisfy the rigidity of structure of the OTS of the data transmission network, because not one of the characteristics of its subsystem can be considered as isolated from the overall structure of the system. Change of any of them necessarily influences the stability of the quality of operation of the network on the whole and the effectiveness of the OTS procedures. The final choice of the subsystems of the OTS must be made, taking account of the minimum of the required resources of information and programmed maintenance, and the cost of the output of processors and the transmitting capacity of the communication channels, based on a guarantee of the operation of an OTS system, i.e., the minimum of the adduced outlay on organization of the OTS procedure. Figures 2; references 9: 7 Russian, 2 Western in Russian translation.  
[127-6415]

UDC 621.394.346

#### MULTIPLEXER TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

Moscow ELEKTROSVYAZ' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 1 June 83)  
pp 53-55

DOLBAKYAN, A. Ye.

[Abstract] This paper is concerned with telegraph centers for communication switching (TsKS-T). TsKS-T are intended for automatization of the procedures for reception, processing, switching and transmission of communications at telegraph centers; increase of the rate of work of operators at telegraph points; reduction of the transmitting time of messages and an increase of the accuracy of their transmission; a decrease of the operational costs and the complement of production personnel. The TsKS-T consists of the VK-1033 computing complex, software systems, functional servicing and control, and equipment (AS-160) for coupling communications channels with an electronic computer. The AS-160 assures coupling of 160 low-speed telegraph channels, operating at speeds of 50, 100 and 200 bauds. A technical and economic comparison is made of two methods of increasing the carrying capacity of the TsKS-T. It is shown that an increase of the center's carrying capacity by using a highly productive electronic computer is noneffective. Figures 2; tables 1.  
[127-6415]

USE OF MIRROR-PRISM SETS WITH AUTOCOLLIMATORS IN INSPECTION OF PRISMS FOR  
ANGLE ERROR

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 1 Apr 83) pp 10-13

TAREYEV, A. M.

[Abstract] Misalignment during inspection of dihedral angles by comparison with a reference standard using an autocollimator can be avoided by using special mirror, prism, or mirror-prism sets with the autocollimator. Such typical set for checking a  $90^\circ$  dihedral angle consists of three prisms with a light-splitter coating which are glued together so as to split the light beam coming from the autocollimator into two beams. Both impinge on the tested prism and each forms an image of the autocollimator marker in the field of vision, if the angle between the two beams is  $90^\circ$  and the prism angle is off  $90^\circ$ . The angular distance between the two images of the autocollimator marker in the direction corresponding to the principal section of the mirror-prism set is equal to twice the angle error of the inspected prism. Four variations are possible for orienting the axes of coordinates in the measuring system which consists of the autocollimator with mirror-prism set and the tested prism on a stage. Their performance is most expediently analyzed upon replacement of each beam channel with a corresponding coordinate-transforming equivalent mirror set. Accordingly, consideration is given to a plane mirror, a pair of mirrors at an angle with parallel edges, a pair of mirrors at an angle with common edge ("roof"), and a triad consisting of a "roof" pair and a separate single plane mirror. Calculations based on geometrical optics and verified experimentally indicate the best variant or combination for inspection of any specific type of prism. Figures 2; tables 3; references: 7 Russian.  
[113-2415]

## ESTIMATING COLORATION OF PLASTICS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 21 Dec 82) pp 23-25

GRUZDEVA, N. I., DEMKINA, L. V. and SHEPUREV, E. I.

[Abstract] Coloration of five polycarbonate plastics was estimated, both visually in daylight and by measurement according to a method suitable for industrial quality control during their production. These materials were three grades of Diflon OL (slightly yellow, luminescent with decolorizer, intensely yellow general-purpose) produced in the USSR, colorless Macralon produced in the FRG, and slightly yellow Lexan produced in the US. Their transmission coefficients for the blue light  $\tau_b$  (450 nm) and for red light  $\tau_r$  (650 nm) were measured with equipment consisting of a collimator-type light source, a condensing lens, an objective, and interchangeable interference-type light filters before the specimen, a radiation receiver with an indicating instrument behind the specimen. The deviation of the blue-to-red ratio from unity  $1 - \tau_b/\tau_r$  yields a direct measure of yellowness. This has been verified by comparison with the more rigorous but also much more tedious method of calculating the yellowness index from the three standard chromicity coordinates in the light of a standard (GOST 7721-V) lamp after measurement of the spectral transmission coefficient over the visible (400-700 nm) range of wavelengths. Figures 3; tables 3; references: 5 Russian.  
[113-2415]

UDC 535.345.1

## OPTICAL TRANSMITTIVITY OF SAPPHIRE AFTER HIGH-TEMPERATURE ANNEALING

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 19 Nov 82) pp 25-27

KONEVSKIY, V. S., KRIVONOSOV, Ye. V. and LITVINOV, L. A.

[Abstract] An experimental study of sapphire was made for the purpose of determining the effect of high-temperature annealing on its optical transmittivity. Twelve specimens were grown by the Verneuil method, 3 mm thick and 20 mm in diameter, with crystallographic (1120) or (1100) orientation of planes. They were grouped into three batches of four with different orientations. They were ground with a  $B_4C$  wheel, all to a surface finish  $R_z = 0.05 \mu\text{m}$  on one face but to  $R_z = 6.3-10 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $R_z = 1.1-2.5 \mu\text{m}$ , and  $R_z = 0.1-0.2 \mu\text{m}$  respectively on the other face. They were subsequently annealed for 1.5 h and 8 h at  $1980^\circ$  in saturated vapor of  $Al_2O_3$  and its thermal dissociation products under a residual pressure of  $7 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mm Hg. Surface profiles and the scattering indicatrix were measured before and after annealing. The results reveal that annealing changes the transparency and the integral transmittivity of sapphire significantly and



increasingly so with longer annealing time, those of specimens with the roughest surface finish (deepest defective surface layer) having increased most, those of specimens with the intermediate surface finish having increased less, and those of specimens with the finest surface finish having decreased slightly, regardless of the crystallographic orientation. These changes are attributable to recrystallization of the defective surface layer with attendant reduction of the number of elementary reflecting facets and thus decreasing multiple reflection. Evaporation of the  $B_4C$  abrasive from the defective sapphire surface layer during annealing contributes to this change in transparency and integral transmittivity. Figures 1; tables 1; references: 8 Russian. [113-2415]

UDC 539.216:661.1.053.65

#### EFFECT OF ION TREATMENT OF SUBSTRATES ON INITIAL STAGE OF BUILDUP OF METAL FILMS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83 (manuscript received 19 Apr 83) pp 30-34

STEPURO, A. V., TUROVSKAYA, T. S., MURANOVA, G. A. and PERVEYEV, A. F.

[Abstract] A study was made for the purpose of determining the effect of purifying ion bombardment of substrates on nucleation and buildup of metal films. In the experiment such a pretreatment of quartz and K8 glass substrates and subsequent deposition of aluminum, copper and silver films by vacuum evaporation or cathode sputtering took place in a continuous technological cycle without opening of the vacuum chamber (URM 3.279.011, YS-776 "Veeco", A-400-VI "Leybold-Heraeus"). The substrates were bombarded with 1.0-1.5 keV argon ions with a current density of  $1.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  and a surface blasting rate of  $1 \text{ } \mu\text{m/h}$ . Ion bombardment was found to activate the glass surface and produce free surface bonds, the latter providing artificial nucleation centers for metal films and subsequently increasing the film adhesion. When metal films are deposited by cathode sputtering, their molecules are more likely to migrate over the substrate and merge with the undesirable effect of increasing the dimensional variance of film nuclei. This, and heating of the substrate as a result of long ion blast, make it necessary in addition to treat substrates with a short ion polish just prior to film deposition. It is thus possible, by means of ion treatment, to control the film deposition process as well as to produce films with uniform thickness (copper films 1000-3500 Å thick) and uniform structure ensuring minimal or no scattering of light. Figures 3; tables 1; references 21: 3 Russian, 18 Western (1 in Russian translation). [113-2415]

## FEATURES CHARACTERISTIC OF POLISHING ALUMINUM ALLOYS AND COPPER FOR MIRRORS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 14 Mar 83) pp 34-35

NAZAROV, Yu. F. and RUBAN, V. M.

[Abstract] An experimental study was made for the purpose of determining the effect of surface treatment by various methods on the optical reflectivity of flat rolled copper (M1) and aluminum alloys (AMg-3, D16). Four methods of surface treatment were evaluated: 1) milling with Elbor; 2) milling with hard alloy; 3) grinding with diamond abrasive; 4) electrochemical polishing in 40%  $H_2SO_4$  + 40%  $H_3PO_4$  + 6%  $CrO_3$  + 14%  $H_2O$  electrolyte at 60-70°C (aluminum alloys) or in 900-1200 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  $H_3PO_4$  + 100-150 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  $CrO_3$  electrolyte at 18-30°C with the current density varied from 10 to 50 A/dm<sup>2</sup> in each case. The surface roughness in terms of rms asperity heights and the integral reflection coefficient over the 0.3-2.5  $\mu$ m range of wavelengths were measured before and after treatment, a silver mirror with a 0.84 reflection coefficient serving as photometric reference. The results have established a correlation between decrease of roughness and increase of the reflection coefficient, this correlation becoming stronger with increasing current density before buildup of a passivating film in the case of electro-chemical polishing. Milling with Elbor was found to be much more effective than milling with hard alloy for producing highly reflective surfaces. Figures 4; tables 1; references: 2 Russian.  
[113-2415]

UDC 666.11.01:620.178.12

## DEPENDENCE OF RELATIVE HARDNESS-IN-GRINDING OF OPTICAL GLASSES ON GRADE OF ABRASIVE MATERIAL

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 10 Sep 82) pp 36-38

KRYUKOVA, S. V. and BONDAR', V. V.

[Abstract] Relative hardness-in-grinding is defined for optical glass as the ratio of its volume ground away to that of K8 glass. A series of tests and measurements was made in a grinding machine with cast-iron arbor and interchangeable wheels for determining the dependence of this hardness indicator on the microhardness of the abrasive. Specimens of 18 optical aluminoborosilicate glasses, low-silica grades softer than K8 glass and high-silica grades harder than K8 glass, were ground under a pressure of  $5 \cdot 10^4$  Pa at a circumferential velocity of 4 m/s. Grinding was done with two abrasives, white electrocorundum and green silicon carbide of M28 grain size both with respectively 2000-2100 and 3300-3600 kgf/mm<sup>2</sup> microhardness. An evaluation of the data reveals that

using a softer abrasive increases the relative hardness of glasses harder than K8 glass and decreases the relative hardness of glasses softer than K' glass. The results do not indicate an increase of grinding process productivity proportional to the increase of abrasive microhardness but rather a principal role of the glass microhardness, namely that the effectiveness of a harder abrasive increases with increasing glass microhardness. Figures 1; tables 2; references: 10 Russian.  
[113-2415]

UDC 621.793.18:621.372.412

#### INSPECTION OF CATHODE SPUTTERING PROCESSES BY MEANS OF QUARTZ RESONATOR

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 3 Dec 82) pp 41-43

CHUTKO, V. M.

[Abstract] Direct inspection of the surface profile during cathode sputtering by interferometric or other methods yields incorrect results when distortions occur caused by heating of the target under ion bombardment. Measuring a parameter proportional to the amount of sputtered target material with a quartz resonator, i.e., measuring the shift of its resonance frequency caused by addition of the mass of target particles precipitating on its surface, is much more accurate, if the resonator plate is shielded from external electromagnetic fields and from charged particles. The small size of a thin quartz plate and the high sensitivity of frequency measurement contribute to versatility and adaptability of this method. The number of precipitating particles depends largely on their distribution in the sputtering chamber and on the orientation of the quartz plate relative to the particle beam. A quantitative relation taking this into account is established here by analysis of the sputtering process and by calculating the dependence of the particle precipitation rate on the mass of eroded target material and thus also on the ion flux density. This dependence is found to be nonlinear in the general case of arbitrary target shape or arbitrary quartz plate orientation. For practical usefulness, therefore, this dependence must be maximally linearized by proper adjustment of sputtering process parameters and resonator geometry. Figures 1; references 6: 2 Russian, 4 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[113-2415]

## DESIGNS OF EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF TECHNOLOGICAL STRESS RELIEF OF LARGE OPTICAL COMPONENTS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 28 Dec 82) pp 54-59

LEONT'YEV, A. A. and GUZMAN, V. Ye.

[Abstract] During machining of large optical components, stresses produced in the material by dead weight as well as by static and dynamic loads are the major cause of subsequent imprecision in assembly and performance. Maintaining each element in its location and compensating for all possible strains requires special support and stress relieving systems in most situations, including horizontal mounting. Accordingly, large high-precision mirrors are being designed together with staff mounts as integral functional systems. Supports and stress relieving devices for such mirrors must have some overload capacity in order to withstand additional loads during grinding and must accommodate special bushings and fasteners. Technologically such systems include mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic ones or combinations thereof. According to their mode of operation, they are basically either axial or radial. Essential elements in any of these systems include rubber pivots, resin springs, resin bellows, planetary bearings, cushion rings, corrugated membranes. Elaborate support and stress relieving systems have been appropriately designed and built for telescope mirrors with diameters ranging from 450 mm to 6 m (BTA), including such as the 3.8-m mirror in the Keet Peak Observatory and the 5-m mirror in the Mt. Palomar Observatory. Figures 11; references 28: 20 Russian, 8 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[113-2415]

## LARGE-SIGNAL AMPLIFIER BASED ON FERRIMAGNETIC ECHO

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 10 May 82) pp 25-29

YEGOROV, Ye. A. and KOZLOV, V. A.

[Abstract] An echo produced by interaction of natural spin modes in a non-ellipsoidal ferrite single crystal, following its excitation by two short microwave pulses in succession, can be utilized for amplification. The performance of such an amplifier in the small-signal mode has already been analyzed. Here large-signal amplification with attendant nonlinearity effects are analyzed, upon solution of the corresponding Landau-Lifshits equation in rectangular coordinates by the perturbation method. The solution is sought in the form of a power series in the normalized magnetization amplitude after the first excitation pulse. On the basis of this solution the dependence has been calculated of the first-echo gain on the first-signal power  $P_1$ , that

power having been normalized to the second-signal (pumping) power  $P_2$ , and the gain found to be maximum at  $P_1/P_2 = 10^{-11}$ . The dependence of the first-echo gain and the second-echo gain on the time interval between the two input signals has also been calculated, both gains found to be peaking sharply but the corresponding time interval is shorter for the first-echo gain than for the second-echo gain. Such gain measurements on experimental YIG single crystals have yielded data for determining their identifying parameters. Figures 1; references 9: 5 Russian, 4 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]

CIRCUIT ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BIPOLAR LARGE-SCALE  
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT STORAGE DEVICES AND VERY LARGE-SCALE MAIN MEMORY

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 20 Jan 83) pp 15-23

ORLIKOVSKIY, A. A., NEKLYUDOV, V. A., SAVENKOV, V. N. and SERGEYEV, A. G.,  
Moscow Institute of Electronic Engineering

[Abstract] Memories can be improved by increasing speed or the memory volume on a single chip. The most effective means for increasing speeds in bipolar memories are current control circuits with the lowest extraction times for a specific power consumption ( $1 \div 4$  pJ/bit). The control current circuitry involves multistage current switches and circuits accelerating transient processes in storage elements and links. The study analyzes circuit principles for the design of bipolar memories with maximum speeds for an assigned minimum of circuit topology. Two main classes of storage with current control are considered: the ECL type and super-integrated injection type storage with data capacities of  $N = 1 \div 4$  kbit and  $N > 4 \div 16$  kbit, respectively. The circuits reduce logic voltage differentials and the volumes of lexical and discharge buses and control circuit buses. The limiting speed is determined by the anti-interference requirements of the memory in storage and extraction modes. For a data volume of  $N > 16$  kbit, the memory should be organized in individual blocks with dimensions determined by speed constraints and chip space, but speed can be increased by 30-40%. The  $I^2L$  storage is faster than the ECL for larger storage capacities and also uses less power and space. Figures 3; tables 2; references 11: 6 Russian, 5 Western.  
[95-12497]

## ART OF PROGRAMMING PROGRAMMABLE MICROCALCULATORS, PART 8: NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF NONLINEAR EQUATIONS

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 22 Jun 83) pp 50-56

TROKHIMENKO, Ya. K. and LYUBICH, F. D.

[Abstract] Programming of microcalculators programmable in the YaMK34 input language is demonstrated on 12 programs for numerical solution of nonlinear equations. Program 1/34 yields the roots  $x^*$  of equations  $f(x) = 0$  accurately to the  $m$ -th place by Newton's method of tangents  $x_{i+1} = x_i - f(x_i)/f'(x_i)$ , program 2/34 yields these roots by the same method with numerical differentiation. Program 3/34 yields the roots  $x^*$  of equations  $x = \varphi(x)$ , for example  $2^x - 5x - 3 = 0$ , correctly to the seventh place by the method of straight iterations. Program 4/34 yields the roots  $x^*$  of equations  $f(x) = 0$  with maximum accuracy by the method of successive halving. Program 5/34 yields the roots  $x^*$  of the equation  $f(x) = 0$  by the method of uniform sequential search. Program 6/34 solves the equation  $a_1x^2 + a_1x + a_0 = 0$  with highly accurate evaluation of its positive roots by the Horner method. Program 7/34 solves the equation  $x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 = 0$ , program 8/34 solves the equation  $x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 = 0$ , program 9/34 solves the equation  $x^5 + a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 = 0$ . Program 10/34 calculates the factor  $(x^2 + b_1x + b_0)$  of the polynomial  $x^6 + a_5x^5 + a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ . Program 11/34 yields the coefficients in the quotient  $D(x) = A(x)/(x^2 + b_1x + b_0)$  and the remainder  $r_1x + r_0$  for polynomials of degrees not higher than ninth. Program 12/34 yields the real root  $x^*$  of an algebraic equation with normalized ( $a_n = 1$ ) polynomial of odd degree not higher than elevenths and the coefficients  $n$  in the quotient  $B(x) = A(x)/(x - x^*)$ . References 4: 3 Russian, 1 Western (in Russian translation). [118-2415]

UDC 621.3.087.99:681.3.087.92

## CONVERTERS OF SPATIAL CODING WITH INFORMATION DISPLACEMENT

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 24-25

KASIMZADE, M. S. and TIL'MAN, B. A.

[Abstract] In connecting analog source of information with an electronic computer in technical process control systems, an important role is played by various types of analog-digital converters of displacement into code. This paper describes converters in which an original method of read-out is used,

based on the electric displacement of the threshold of operation, of a level equivalent to the space displacement of sensitive elements. The method of information displacement can be used in fields of technology connected with a fixed position in space, particularly in navigation, robot structure (machines with numerically programmed control), and as secondary converters--in measurements of pressure, temperature, etc. It is possible to simplify the design of converters and to increase the resolution. At present, work is conducted at the Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute of Power Engineering on information-measuring systems in which one of the possible realizaztions of the method of information displacement is used. Figures 3; references:

3 Russian.

[126-6415]



DIELECTRIC-GRATING BAND-PASS FILTERS

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 9 Mar 83) pp 10-14

VODOLAZHENKO, A. V. and KAZANSKIY, V. B.

[Abstract] The performance and band-pass characteristic of open dielectric waveguide resonators are analyzed theoretically, considering an infinite periodic (along the y-axis) grating of parallel ideally conducting identical rectangular bars separated by dielectric waveguide channels. The structure is symmetric with respect to the xy-plane and the height of the bars is fixed. The width of the dielectric channels is fixed, but their height and the dielectric material are controllable. Calculations are made for a horizontal grating excited from above by a plane monochromatic wave with an H-vector only parallel to the conductors and propagating at an arbitrary angle to the vertical z-axis. The corresponding diffraction problem is solved for the Fourier series coefficients characterizing the scattered field and for the amplitude-frequency characteristic of the grating. Most important practically is the case of an incident field with a wavelength equal to or larger than the grating period. Solution of the problem by the numerical method of reduction, the order of reduction depending on accuracy criteria in satisfying the boundary conditions and the reciprocity theorem as well as the law of energy conservation, reveals that the dielectric filler modifies the amplitude-frequency characteristic in three ways: by shifting the resonance frequency, by adding interference effects produced as a result of multiple reflections at extra interdielectric boundaries, and by changing the sharpness of the resonance peak and thus also the slope of the curve as a result of coupling between nearby dielectric channels. There are also revealed small-scale amplitude oscillations within the pass band whose parameters depend on the selection and the sharpness of "autonomous" resonances determining the pass band. Figures 3; references: 10 Russian.  
[118-2415]

## RESONANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF DIELECTRIC SPHERE IN WAVEGUIDE

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision 22 Oct 82) pp 72-74

IL'CHENKO, M. Ye. and TRUBIN, A. A.

[Abstract] For some waveguides an open resonator in the form of a dielectric sphere is preferable to one in the form of a dielectric disk. The resonance characteristics of a dielectric sphere inside a rectangular waveguide have been calculated from the solution to the characteristic equations for magnetic and electric oscillations, respectively. The problem was solved using the Wronskians of spherical functions and of Riccati-Bessel functions. Numerical results are shown for sphere materials with the dielectric constant ranging from 20 to 90, for  $H_{101}$ ,  $H_{102}$  magnetic modes and  $E_{101}$ ,  $E_{102}$  electric modes.

The results indicate that using the model of a magnetic wall leads to large errors in calculation of the coupling for the  $E_{101}$  electric mode. Figures 1; tables 1; references: 2 Russian.

[118-2415]

UDC 539.216.2

EFFECT OF PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS ON HEIGHT OF BARDEEN BARRIER IN METAL-GALLIUM ARSENIDE CONTACTS

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 21 Mar 83 pp 84-86)

IONOVA, Ye. N., KOLUPAYEV, I. N., PALATNIK, L. S. and FEDORENKO, A. I.,  
Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute

[Abstract] The effects of phase formation at the metal-GaAs boundary on Bardeen barrier height are studied for five metals (Au, Pt, Pd, Cu, In) with different degrees of fusion with GaAs thus varying the metal-semiconductor boundary. A thin layer (approximately 100 nm) was laid down on the semiconductor substrate in a high vacuum at room temperature. The phase states were examined by electron microscopy and X-ray diffractometry for the original condition after heating to 500°C in a vacuum for one hour. Electric diffusion interaction effects at the metal-GaAs barrier structures were estimated. For all metals, heating produced intensive diffusion interaction with the formation of intermediate stages but, in all cases, the height of the Bardeen barriers remained practically the same as before heating. The surface states controlling the electric characteristics were experimentally shown to be formed by the initial stage of surface adsorption of metals. Figures 2; tables 1; references 4: 1 Russian, 3 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[95-12497]

UDC 621.387.35

COLD-CATHODE GAS-DISCHARGE MODULATOR POWER TUBE

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 18 Jan 83) pp 85-86

ANDRONOVA, V. P., ARSH, A. M., KRIZHANOVSKIY, V. I., KUZ'MICHEV, A. I. and  
SHENDAKOV, A. I.

[Abstract] A cold-cathode gas-discharge tube has been developed for pulse modulation of voltage in such devices as generators of pulse currents and voltages with capacitive or inductive energy storage. Its operation is based on magnetic control of space ionization, with the glow region under conditions corresponding to the left-hand branch of the Paschen curve. These features

ensure reliable and stable performance, a cold cathode without heater filament saving both energy losses and warmup time. The basic structure of this tube is a coaxial configuration of cylindrical electrodes, with the cathode outside and the anode inside. The electrodes are both made of Kh18N10T stainless steel, both 2 mm thick and, respectively, 120 and 100 mm in diameter. The active length of the tube is 200 mm. A longitudinal magnetic control field is produced in the interelectrode space and, as the magnetic induction reaches its critical level, discharge is ignited just after a positive voltage pulse has been applied to the ignition stabilizing circuit. The maximum anode voltage is 15 kV, current pulses of 20-200  $\mu$ s duration can be generated and a current of at least 1 kA can be interrupted under full voltage at repetition rates of 0.1-200 Hz with a fall time not exceeding 5  $\mu$ s. The performance characteristics of this tube are superior to those of the GMI-37A hot-cathode pulse modulator tube, including a longer than 1000 h life. References: 2 Russian.  
[118-2415]

UDC 681.7:621.3.038:621.3.089.6

#### ELIMINATION OF EFFECT OF NONIDENTITY OF SIGNAL FORMS ON PRECISION OF OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 30-32

SOLDATOV, V. P.

[Abstract] One of the major reasons for deterioration of the precision of goniometers and power optoelectronic devices is a change of the form of the optical signal. The effect of nonidentity of the form of signals on the precision of widely-used two-channel optoelectronic goniometers, operating according to the principle of successive comparison of the radiation flow in the two channels, is especially important. In order to eliminate this nonidentity, it is proposed to use a synchronous method for processing a signal, making it possible to obtain a gain in the signal-to-noise ratio in the presence of noise and the insensibility to the variations of rotation of the modulator. A block diagram of the goniometer is presented. Figures 3; references: 3 Russian.  
[126-6415]

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION

UDC 331.024.2:621.3+621.3.004.18

BASIC TRENDS IN ECONOMIZATION OF LABOR AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN ELECTRICAL MACHINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 3-4

ZHUKOV, Yu. N., director, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] The main trends in economization of labor and materials in the electrical equipment manufacturing industry are introduction of low-waste technology and automation of respective processes with use of high-productivity facilities. The systematic comprehensive program covers progressive casting and die forging, installation of industrial robots, automation of mechanical forming operations by numerical program control of machine tools, electrical treatment and progressive methods of tool and die hardening, transportation and warehouse activities. Equipment already operating with numerical program control includes "Kristall" and "Yenisey" plasma-beam cutters. While the production volume is increasing, the labor content is decreasing by as much as 20-34% upon introduction of flexible automatic production complexes. Typically, 15 such complexes have been installed in pressure casting plants where induction furnaces will produce up to 50,000 tons of cast iron by 1985. With continuation of this trend in the electrical equipment manufacturing industry, the end of the current Five-Year-Plan period will see more better-quality production with 20% less manual labor.  
[112-2415]

UDC 621.3.002.5

INTRODUCTION OF LOW-WASTE AND METAL-SAVING TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 30 May 83) pp 4-7

SAPRYKIN, I. A., candidate of technical sciences, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] Low-waste technology includes plasma-beam metal cutting, special casting processes, progressive cold and hot extrusion, rolling, pressing, and other processes, all designed for maximum metal economy. Their effectiveness

depends on their yielding blanks most nearly approximating the shapes and sizes of finished parts, which is attainable by systematic introduction of these processes into respective enterprises. This is planned, along with appropriate mechanization and automation, for the electrical equipment industry. According to schedule, 17 special-purpose production complexes including such equipment as "Kristall TP-2.5" plasma-beam cutters with program control and "Kvant-16" laser heaters should be installed by 1985 in at least 10 enterprises. This should save 3 million rubles and 20,000 tons of steel (500 tons of tool steel) annually, while reducing the labor force by approximately 1000 workers, toward the end of the current Five-Year-Plan period.  
[112-2415]

UDC 621.316.5/92.027.2.002.5

#### ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND MECHANIZATION--MOST IMPORTANT CONDITIONS FOR HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 21 Jun 83)  
pp 10-12

LEBEDENKO, V. A., candidate of economic sciences, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacture

[Abstract] The effect of advanced technology and mechanization on low-voltage equipment manufacturing is evaluated in terms of higher productivity, longer product life, better material economy, and reduction of manual labor. Items of particular interest are replacement of metals with cermets produced by powder metallurgy, for mechanical and structural components, replacement of thermosets with thermoplastics and molding under lower pressures, installation of microcomputers ("Elektronika-60") for machine-tool control and product inspection. Already by 1985 there should be realized a large reduction of manual labor and man-hours along various production phases, but especially in machine-tool operation and in coil insulation-molding where respectively up to 1000 and 2000 workers can be eliminated. Figures 2.  
[112-2415]

UDC 621.7.01.001.1

#### PROGRESSIVE TECHNOLOGY OF SURFACE FINISHING

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 30 May 83)  
pp 16-18

GORDON, G. A., engineer, LEVENGARTS, V. L., engineer, POLEZHAYEV, V. V., engineer, and PRIZANT, A. Ya., engineer, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] Latest progress in surface finishing technology has been made by introduction of the VS-300M vibration machine consisting of an unbalance-type exciter and a chamber, the latter filled with granules which by tumbling

and colliding with a treated part produce the required rough or fine surface finish. The volume of the chamber is  $0.31 \text{ m}^3$ , adequate for processing parts up to  $150 \times 150 \times 50 \text{ mm}^3$  in size, the exciter is driven by a 5.5 kW electric motor. The vibration amplitude can be regulated up to 3 mm, at frequencies of either 25 or 36.6 Hz. When used for treating steel parts, the machine can process up to 300 kg/h for a rough surface finish and 75-100 kg/h for a fine surface finish. Another representative of latest progress in surface finishing technology is a microprofile regularizing machine where a special tool such as a ball or diamond tip moves in an oscillatory pattern while pressing against the surface of a metal part and plastically deforming its surface layers to a smooth finish. Vibration treatment is to be installed in 50 product lines and microrelief regularization is to be installed in 15 product lines, altogether in 30 electrical equipment manufacturing plants with an estimated 600-700 thousand rubles annual cost reduction. Figures 4; tables 2. [112-2415]

UDC 621.3:621.777.4

#### HYDROMECHANICAL DEEP DRAWING--PROGRESSIVE PROCESSING OF HOLLOW PARTS

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 30 May 83)  
pp 18-22

PETROV, V. V., engineer, PESOK, M. L., engineer, MEYERSON, I. G., engineer, and NOGIN, V. S., engineer, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] Hollow parts are now produced basically either by spinning or by deep drawing. Spinning requires a combination lathe and press, deep drawing requires special dies and a general-purpose press. The advantages of spinning are larger deformation per pass and finer surface finish, also adaptability to more intricate shapes, its disadvantages being that it requires more time per operation and can produce only axisymmetric parts. A recent development has been hydromechanical deep drawing, which combines the advantages of spinning without its disadvantages. The equipment includes a chamber with working fluid which consists of an open vessel and a die on top with seals between them, a plunger, a clamping cover on the die with clearance for fluid displacement and metal extrusion, and a pressure holder-regulator with valves. Hydromechanical deep drawing has been introduced abroad, but not enough data are available yet to indicate its economic feasibility in Soviet industry. Only its technical feasibility has been established so far, on the basis of theoretical force and stress analysis as well as experimental performance evaluation with a laboratory apparatus. Among its favorable features are useful friction between plunger and blank part, low harmful friction between die and blank part, possibility of producing parts with uniform wall thickness and of irregular intricate shapes with high precision, also parts made of high-strength metals or alloys with poor plasticity characteristics as well as of metals or alloys prone to seizing. On the basis of trial production of 1.0 mm thick parts of AD1M aluminum alloy and 1.2 mm thick parts of 0.8kp steel. it can be estimated that introduction of this process and equipment will yield a cost reduction of 25-35 thousand rubles annually in one plant. Figures 3; references 7: 6 Russian, 1 Western.

[112-2415]

## SPHERICAL PRESSING OF HIGH-PRECISION PARTS FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 30 May 83)  
pp 22-23

BABUSHKIN, R. A., engineer, SDOBIN, V. A., engineer, and SAPRYKIN, I. A.,  
candidate of technical sciences, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of  
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] Spherical pressing is used successfully for producing various bulky high-precision parts such as covers, flanges, and pinions for electric locomotives. The gist of this process is pressing on a blank part with a tool while circular oscillatory motion occurs. This can be achieved in three modes: 1) oscillatory and forward (downward) motion of plunger; 2) oscillatory motion of plunger and forward (upward) motion of die; 3) oscillatory motion of die and forward (downward) motion of plunger. Such an operation requires special equipment where the pressing force varies with the inclination angle of the cam driver. Three presses are available, the DB2432 with a nominal force of 1.6 MN (frequency of circular oscillations of cam driver 150 per minute, maximum driver inclination angle  $3^\circ$ , forward motion 75 mm/s idle and 2.7 mm/s under load) and two others with nominal force of 100 and 400 MN respectively and slightly different other performance parameters. These machines can process steel parts up to 100, 150, 200 mm in diameter, respectively, and copper or alloy parts up to 180, 220, 350 mm in diameter, respectively, with a 0.7-0.8 metal utilization factor, dimensional precision within  $\pm 0.05$  mm, and a 1.25-0.65 surface finish. On the basis of an annual production volume of 200,000 parts, they yield an annual cost saving of 45,000 rubles and metal saving of 220 tons. Figures 5; tables 1; references:

4 Russian.  
[112-2415]

## MECHANIZATION OF SHEET METAL STAMPING OF MAGNETIC CORES ON UNIVERSAL PRESSES

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 21 May 83)  
pp 24-26

SARKISOV, R. T., engineer, All-Union Scientific Research and Technological  
Institute of Electrical Machinery, Baku branch

[Abstract] Stamping laminations of magnetic steel for electric machines is being mechanized and automated so that it can be done with suitable universal press. Accordingly, two production lines have been designed and built: the LMR-330 for stamping rotor laminations up to 330 mm in diameter and the LM-740 for stamping stator laminations up to 740 mm in outside dimension from a reel of sheet steel. Both lines operate with conveyor belts, most operations, which include loading, unloading, and scrap handling, are performed automatically and controlled electrically through electromagnetic relays. The



LM-740 line is already installed at the Electromechanical Manufacturing Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich in Moscow, it saves 176,000 rubles and 368 tons of magnetic sheet steel annually with manual labor reduced by 4 workers. The LMR-330 line will be installed in this plant, it should save 12,800 rubles annually with manual labor for operating three presses reduced by 13 workers. Figures 2.  
[112-2415]

UDC [621.314.26:681.3].001.5

USE OF MICROPROCESSORS FOR CONTROLLING FREQUENCY-CONTROLLABLE INDUCTION MOTORS  
BY WAY OF FREQUENCY CONVERSION WITH DIRECT COUPLING

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 14 Feb 82)  
pp 32-35

PEREL'MUTER, V. M., candidate of technical sciences, Scientific Research  
Institute at Industrial Association, Kharkov Electromechanical Plant

[Abstract] Microprocessors are increasingly used for automatic thyristor control of a.c. motors. An important application is control of squirrel-cage induction motors through frequency conversion with direct coupling. Such a control involves automatic regulation either by way of measuring the magnitude or the direction of the flux-linkage vector and regulating the stator current components, respectively parallel and perpendicular to that vector, or by way of regulating the frequency and the amplitude of the stator currents. The operation of a microprocessor performing these functions requires appropriate software and hardware. The principal calculations are those of currents and their phases from readings of emf, current, and flux-linkage transducers. A proportional-integral regulator is most suitable for current and speed control, also flux linkage control when included. The computer should be preceded by a multichannel voltage (analog)-to-code converter and can be bypassed by the speed(analog)-to-code converter between motor shaft and speed regulator. The structure of the automatic regulation system must ensure appropriate signal flow and feedback around the motor, also the proper sequence of control events. Efficient high-speed direct digital control is feasible with a multi-processor, even with the necessary inclusion of several analog signals in the loop. Figures 2; references: 5 Russian.  
[112-2415]

## REGULATION OF MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF IRON-POWDER ELECTROMAGNETIC BRAKE

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 21 Mar 83)  
pp 35-36

KHAYRULLIN, I. Kh., doctor of technical sciences, SYROMYATNIKOV, V. S.,  
doctor of technical sciences, ISMAGILOV, Sh. G., candidate of technical  
sciences, and SULTANGALEYEV, R. N., engineer, Ufa Institute of Aviation

[Abstract] Electromagnetic clutches and brakes operating with iron powder are used in aircraft instrumentation and automation systems because of their favorable performance indicators, particularly high ratio of braking torque to moment of inertia. The braking torque, also the running torque during slip-page, can be treated as the sum of a magnetomechanical component (speed-independent interaction of iron particles with one another and with the rotor surface) and an electromagnetic component (speed-dependent interaction of magnetic field crossing the air gap to the rotor with addy currents induced in the rotor). It is feasible to regulate the corresponding mechanical (speed-torque) characteristic in order to achieve the optimum curve for a given drive system. The regulation system consists of an inductive transducer, a linear rectifier, a function regulator, a voltage divider, and a pulse-width modulator with the output pulse duration controllable by the ratio of pulse duration to switching period. Such a regulation system has been designed at the Institute of Aviation for a brake with variable poles and cylindrical low-inertia rotor mixing iron powder in the air gap. Performance calculations indicate a linearly increasing parabolic speed-torque curve with a linearization error not exceeding 5%. Figures 4; references: 3 Russian.  
[112-2415]

UDC [621.314.58:537.312.62].001.5

## OPERATING MODES OF SUPERCONDUCTING CURRENT CONVERTERS IN SERVICE

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 24 Dec 82)  
pp 41-44

IGNATOV, V. Ye., candidate of technical sciences, and SKOBARIKHIN, Yu. V.,  
engineer, Institute of Power Engineering imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy

[Abstract] The operation of a.c.-to-d.c. converters for superconducting inductive loads such as cryogenic electric machines or magnetic separators is analyzed from the standpoint of energy balance and performance characteristics. On the basis of theoretical relations and measurements made in an experimental test stand, respective curves have been calculated depicting the dependence of load current on number of converter cycles in two basic modes of operation: 1) energy flow from converter to motor; 2) energy flow from generator to converter. The results are useful for design purposes and indicate the feasibility of continuous-duty operation with "frozen in" energy flux in stationary power plants. Figures 4; tables 3; references 3: 2 Russian, 1 Western.  
[112-2415]

## TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCING THERMOSIPHONS FOR TRANSFORMER HEAT EXCHANGERS

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (manuscript received 16 Mar 83)  
pp 54-56

BARANETSKIY, N. V., engineer, BOGOMOLOV, B. N., engineer, BRAYNIN, E. I., candidate of technical sciences, MORGUN, V. A., candidate of technical sciences, POLYAKOVA, A. I., engineer, and SENIN, V. V., engineer, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Explosion-Proof and Mining Electrical Equipment; Special Design Office, Institute of Heat and Mass Transfer, BSSR Academy of Sciences

[Abstract] Heat transfer from active components of 1000 kVA - 6 kV explosion-proof substation transformers is facilitated by means of thermosiphons in the form of wickless heat pipes. The body of such a device is produced from a tube of M2r M copper ( $\geq 35\%$  elongation) 16 mm in diameter with 1 mm wall thickness, by setting it under a press to a thickness of 7 mm after both inside and outside surfaces have been chemically treated. This is followed by a flattening operation and argon-arc d.c. welding with a nonfusible tungsten electrode at the bottom end. Thermosiphons are primed with boiling distilled water in a mechanized heating stand, a steam jet ejected into the atmosphere indicating completion of the process. After cooling, preferably by immersion in cold water for fast action, thermosiphons are inspected for "knocking" by shaking in the vertical and then again for "knocking" as well as for leakage after they have been dried for 1 h at  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Final inspection takes place in a thermometric test stand with copper-constantan thermocouples. Already over 4,000 thermosiphons have been produced by this method with a stable high quality for experimental explosion-proof transformers. Figures 4; tables 1; references: 6 Russian.

[112-2415]

## INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENTS

UDC 621.382

### INFRARED ELLIPSOMETER METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF PARAMETERS OF THIN EPITAXIAL STRUCTURES WITH BURIED LAYER: SPECIMENS WITH DULL INACTIVE SURFACE

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 26 Oct 82) pp 74-83

LONSKIY, E. S., VASIL'YEV, V. P.

[Abstract] In order to increase the efficiency of epitaxial structures with a buried layer, methods are needed for the monitoring and analysis of the technical processes involved in their construction. Nondestructive and contactless infrared measuring methods are preferred for examination of epitaxial film and can be applied to thin epitaxial structures with a buried layer when, because of thickness and impurity concentration, the layer acts as a semi-infinite absorbing substrate. The study analyzes the limits and precision of the infrared ellipsometer method. The model used is based on the replacement of the buried layer in the structure by free carrier concentrations and an infrared ellipsometer method is developed which leads to a model of the real thin epitaxial structures with buried layers, and an approximation of the buried layer doping profile. The distance of the layer from the surface, its thickness and doping can be determined. The model is compared with experimental results. Figures 6, tables 3, references 10: 8 Russian, 2 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[95-12497]

UDC 621.384:535.853.26 + 621.383:535.853.26

### WORK OF ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF METROLOGY IN FIELD OF PHOTOMETRY AND RADIOMETRY OF INFRARED RADIATION

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 17-18

BABUSHKIN, V. V.

[Abstract] This paper is a detailed account of the stages of development in Russia of light and radiometric measurements, beginning with the work of D. I. Mendeleev who founded a photometric laboratory in 1901 at the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Various standards introduced through the years are described, and future work in the field of light and radiometric measurements is considered. References: 12 Russian.  
[126-6415]

## NATIONAL SPECIAL STANDARD FOR TEMPERATURE UNIT CONCERNED WITH INFRARED RADIATION

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 19-21

ANNO, B. I. and BABUSHKIN, V. V.

[Abstract] The reasons for the increasing value to industrial practice and scientific research of temperature measurements in the infrared region of the spectrum are presented. The National Special Standard for a temperature unit--Kelvin--concerned with infrared radiations consists of a complex of special equipment, including a model of the absolute black body with apparatus for control and regulation of temperature; a group of three platinum rhodium-platinum thermoelectric thermometers, a set of four temperature lamps, and a photoelectric spectrocomparator. The principal technical characteristics are shown in a table, and a detailed description is given of the units. The results of an evaluation of the sources of systematic and random errors of the equipment are listed in two tables. The planned path for further perfection of the standard is discussed. Candidate of Technical Sciences V. V. Babushkin, chief of a laboratory of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleev is the scientific custodian of the standard. Figures 1; tables 3; references: 6 Russian.

[126-6415]

## NATIONAL PRIMARY STANDARD FOR UNITS OF FLUX AND FLUX DENSITY OF NEUTRONS

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 21-23

SHCHEBOLEV, V. T., RAMENDIK, Z. A., STUKOV, G. M., and KUTEYEVA, T. M.

[Abstract] In 1982 the National Committee of Standards of the Council of Ministers, USSR (Gosstandart) confirmed as the National Primary Standard for Units of Flux and Flux Density of Neutrons, a complex of measurement means, developed and investigated at the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleev. The new national standard was created in exchange for two standards used earlier--the National Primary Standard for Units of Flux, and the National Primary Standard for Flux Density of Neutrons.

It assures reproduction of units in the wide energy range of  $4 \cdot 10^{-21}$  --  $2.3 \cdot 10^{-12}$  Joule (0.025 eV -- 14.5 MeV) which corresponds to contemporary requirements. During creation of the standard complex in the area of neutron measurements, means of measurement existing earlier were modernized, and new standard installations, means of recording and automatized processing of measuring information were developed and investigated. The national primary standard contains the standard installations UEN-1, UEN-2, UEN-3, UEPPN, UEPTN and an

IDN-10 set of active detectors and radio-nuclear sources of neutrons. These units are described. Candidate of Technical Sciences V. T. Shchebolev was appointed as the scientific custodian of the standard. References 15:

14 Russian, 1 Western.

[126-6415]

UDC 528.517:681.7

#### PHASE LIGHT RANGE FINDER

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 35-36

NIZHENSKIY, A. D., VOLKONSKIY, V. B., ZHUKINSKIY, I. N., KODRYANSKIY, V. M., KONONENKO, A. G., MASYURENKO, Yu. A., POPOV, Yu. V. and YAKOVLEV, V. V.

[Abstract] One of the complex technical problems solved with the assistance of a plane light finder is monitoring of the geometrical dimensions of the antennas of radiotelescopes with large diameters (greater than 25 meters), intended for radioastronomy investigations. The assigned technical characteristics of the radiotelescope and the effectiveness of its operation are assured by regulation of the antenna profile by the results of measurements of the distance from one fixed point to check points on the surface of the parabolic mirror, the number of which can amount to several thousands. Monitoring of an antenna profile by this method provides for use of laser range finders which assure measuring of 10-100 meter distances with high precision (error of measurement 0.1--0.4 mm) and speed of response (measurement time--units of a second). A phase light range finder which satisfies the indicated requirements is considered and described in detail. Figures 1; references 4: 3 Russian, 1 Western.

[126-6415]

UDC 681.787

#### REFINEMENT OF CONCEPT 'SENSITIVITY' IN INTERFEROMETRY OF REFLECTING OBJECTS

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 37-38

VLASOV, N. G. and GALKIN, S. G.

[Abstract] Interference methods are widely used for investigation of reflecting objects: by checking of the dimensions and form, by measurement of the distribution of displacement on the surface of the object caused by the application of deforming loads, and calculation of deformations and strains. Objects with mirror reflecting surfaces are investigated with the aid of classical interferometry, and with mirror and diffusely reflecting surfaces--by holographic and spectra interferometry. However, an analysis of sources in the literature shows that at present a definite, generally accepted determination of the sensitivity of interferometers intended for investigation of

reflecting objects is absent. This does not make it possible, in particular, to compare interferometers of various types and to develop their metrological supply. The authors propose the concept "sensitivity" of interferometers of the types mentioned above on the basis of a standardized definition.

Figures 1; references: 5 Russian.

[126-6415]

UDC 543.428.23.08.53.089.6

EFFECT OF DYNAMIC ERRORS OF RECORDING SYSTEM OF SPECTROPHOTOMETER ON  
CALCULATION OF COORDINATES OF COLORATION OF OBJECTS

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 38-39

LAGUTIN, V. I.

[Abstract] Relations are obtained which make it possible to evaluate the error of calculation of the coordinates of coloration, caused by the dynamic distortion of the spectrum of the object investigated. Formulas are proposed for evaluation of the maximum possible error. It is shown that the determining error is caused by a shift of the spectrum with respect to the scale of the wave lengths. Based on a recording system of the first order, it is shown how to obtain a formula for determining the feasible rate of scanning applicable to systems of an arbitrary structure. Tables 2; references 5: 3 Russian, 2 Western (1 in Russian translation).

[126-6415]

UDC 621.317.7:621.37/.39

DIGITAL PHASEMETER FOR MONOPULSE RADIO SIGNALS

Moscow IZMERITEL'NAYA TEKHNIKA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 53-54

MAYEVSKIY, S. M. and FENDRIKOV, A. I.

[Abstract] A digital phasemeter is considered, intended for measurement of the phase and amplitude relationships of a radio pulse in any period of time assigned in advance. A block diagram and the principal technical characteristics of the phasemeter are presented. Figures 1; references: 4 Russian.

[126-6415]

MICROWAVE PHASE MODULATORS USING SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES (SURVEY)

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSKIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 15 Apr 83) pp 3-10

MAKARENKO, A. A.

[Abstract] Microwave phase modulators are basically classified into linear and discrete ones. The former are built with p-n diodes, Schottky-barrier diodes, or IMPATT diodes. The latter are built with the same diodes, but most often with p-i-n diodes. Although linear phase modulators can be designed in two possible versions, namely as reflecting or transmitting phase shifters, discrete phase modulators can also be designed in the form of phase shifters with switching of channels or as combinations of low-pass filters and high-pass filters. The main performance parameters of both types, determined principally by those of the respective semiconductor diodes, are linearity and slope of the modulation characteristic, nominal modulation index and level of parasitic amplitude modulation, and range of modulating frequencies. Other parameters common to both types are range of operating microwave frequencies, power loss in the modulator, standing-wave ratio, control power, and performance stability during fluctuations of ambient temperature or input power. Discrete phase modulators are, in addition, characterized by a permissible microwave input signal level, and the number and magnitude of phase discretization steps for the given accuracy and speed requirements. The performance of linear phase modulators can be improved by means of corrective networks connected to the varactor which will minimize the parasitic amplitude modulation and the nonlinearity of the phase modulation characteristic. However, the narrow-band corrective networks needed for this purpose make it necessary to connect more modulator stages in cascade so that the complexity of the device increases even more. Discrete phase modulators are used successfully in communication systems, as Doppler-effect simulators in radar, and as frequency shifters in various measurement techniques. Figures 1; tables 1; references 35: 14 Russian, 21 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]



## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF COOLED SHIELDED STRIP LINES IN RANGE OF SHORT MICROWAVES

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 21 Apr 83) pp 62-65

BYSTROV, V. A., LYULICHEVA, I. A. and PAVLYUK, V. A.

[Abstract] The frequency dependence of the fundamental-mode phase velocity and attenuation coefficient in a shielded and cooled strip line is calculated from the dispersion characteristic and the field structure. Both are found from the solution to corresponding paired integral equations for the longitudinal current and the transverse current, with the field in the conductor region and in the dielectric region represented as the superposition of LM-modes and of LE-modes, respectively. The propagation constant is calculated accordingly, whereupon the cutoff frequency for the first higher mode and its dependence on the geometrical proportions of the strip line are also determined. On this basis the effect is then interpreted of varying the thickness of the dielectric substrate from zero to full waveguide height, and the corresponding mechanism of generating quasi-TEM modes. Figures 3; references 5: 4 Russian, 1 Western.  
[118-2415]

## SATURATION EFFECTS AND NOISE DURING AMPLIFICATION OF WEAK SIGNALS IN FERRITE-PARAMAGNETIC STRUCTURE

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received, after revision, 19 Nov 82) pp 68-69

BALINSKIY, M. G. and DANILOV, V. V.

[Abstract] Amplification of microwave signals occurs in ferrite-paramagnetic structures as a result of interaction between waves and the inverted spin system in the paramagnetic crystal, with attendant compensation of losses by magnetostatic waves but with the gain limited by saturation of the active crystal. This effect was discovered and studied experimentally in YIG-ruby structures at  $T = 1.6$  K. This effect is demonstrated theoretically, assuming a tangentially magnetized ferrite layer of finite thickness adjacent to a paramagnetic half-space and a frequency of magnetostatic waves propagating along the ferrite layer equal to that of the inverted signal transition. Practical calculations were made for the fundamental mode of volume magnetostatic waves propagating in the direction of the constant internal magnetic field in a cubic ferrite crystal, with the external constant magnetic field parallel to the crystallographic [100]-axis of the ferrite crystal and to the  $\vec{c}$ -axis of the paramagnetic crystal. The product of gain  $G$  and ferrite thickness  $S$  per unit length of the ferrite crystal, dependent on both frequency and field intensity, is limited bilaterally: its upper limit is determined by the

saturating signal power density and its lower limit is determined by intrinsic noise. The equivalent input noise temperature is also dependent on both frequency and field intensity. Figures 1; references 5: 4 Russian, 1 Western (in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]

UDC 621.315.592

ALTERNATING ACOUSTOELECTRIC CURRENT GENERATED BY INTERACTION OF TWO WAVES IN ACOUSTIC MICROWAVEGUIDE

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 13 Jan 83) pp 83-85

BULAKH, G. I. and OSTROVSKIY, I. V.

[Abstract] An experimental study was made of electric currents alternating at a sum frequency and at difference frequency generated in acoustic micro-waveguides as a result of opposing and parallel interaction of two ultrasonic waves with attendant nonlinearity of electron concentration. Ultrasonic  $s_0$ -mode and  $a_1$ -mode Lamb waves were excited in CdS single-crystal wafers of micron thickness by two single-cell single-phase radiating transducers and electric signals were picked off two electrodes across a high-resistance load. The interaction space was illuminated with nonabsorbable light from an incandescent lamp through a yellow filter. Measurements revealed characteristic peaks in the dependence of both currents on the electrical conductivity of the crystal within the interaction space, the amplitudes of the corresponding voltages across the load differing appreciably from one another in magnitude and the ratio of the two voltages depending on both sum and difference frequencies. The difference-frequency voltage has been found to increase with decreasing difference frequency, very steeply to a maximum value equal to the sum of the two acoustoelectric voltages and remaining constant in time as the difference frequency approaches zero. This relation has practical applications in frequency comparators with tunable reference frequency. Figures 1; references 7: 3 Russian, 4 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]

UDC 621.74.043.2:621.313.13.002.2

PRODUCTION OF THIN-WALLED CASTINGS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS BY DIE CASTING PROCESS

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 28 Apr 83)  
pp 40-42

SIBIRTSEV, S. N., engineer, and SHVARTSMAN, R. I., engineer, All-Union Design Engineering Institute of Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] Die casting of aluminum parts is an important process in the production of electric motors, specifically induction motors, but production of thin-walled cast stator frames is not yet economically feasible with present means. Full realization of its advantages requires mechanization of the process with the use of automatic manipulators, introduction of advanced technology with automatic control, development of new fluxes and degassers for refinement of secondary aluminum alloys, and adaptation of nonferrous casting facilities to the new techniques. Preliminary studies have established that maximum metal economy in die casting of thin aluminum stator frames will be achieved by operating the metal distribution furnace at 660-680°C, injecting the metal with a ram velocity of 4.0-5.0 m/s and then pressurizing the mold at 13-15 MPa, with not more than 20 ms lapse time from the end of injection to the beginning of pressurization, and to allow 12.0-14.0 s time for crystallization. The regulator of the melt movement must ensure nonturbulent flow and a stable molding rate. The pressurization regulator must ensure a smooth pressure rise without hydraulic shocks. The crystallization regulator must optimize the crystallization time and the cooling time depending on the metal temperature in the mold and on the power losses in the feeder. The closing regulator must ensure a constant force independent of thermal strains and must maintain a fixed "null" clearance so as to prevent breakage of dies by protrusions or scrap pieces. Implementation of the new die casting process has been formalized in three programs: 1) installation of commercial mechanization systems KOM-1.25/2.5 in the machine area during the 1982-85 period; 2) installation of special-purpose casting systems for series AI motors with shaft height dimension of 50-112 mm during the 1984-87 period; 3) starting a pilot operation with new automatically controlled die casting system in 1985. Subsequent full-scale operation of such die casting systems should increase productivity by a factor of 2.3-3, reduce the consumption of nonferrous alloys in this industry by 15-20%, and reduce, or in some cases eliminate, machining of cast frames. Tables 1.  
[120-2415]

## TECHNOLOGY OF AND EQUIPMENT FOR DIE CASTING OF ROTORS

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 3 May 83)  
pp 42-43

REBENKO, V. A., candidate of technical sciences, GOL'DBERG, I. Ye., candidate of technical sciences, and KURSKIY, D. M., candidate of technical sciences, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Technology

[Abstract] A new technology of die casting has been developed, along with the necessary equipment, for rotors of induction motors with outside core diameters up to 180 mm. Rotor cores, stacked and then welded with an argon-arc along the inside shaft hole, are loaded into hoppers and from there dropped into molds, whereupon aluminum is poured either manually or with an automatic batcher (magnetodynamic batchers being most reliable and durable). The molds are opened after being held closed under pressure for an adequate length of time. The cast rotors are then transferred onto trays and moved by conveyor belt for subsequent trimming and assembly operations. The duration of one complete cycle with the L1R-180 mechanization system and an A711A08 casting machine is 45 s, regardless of the shape and the number of rotor slots. By casting several rotors simultaneously, the equipment can produce 180 rotors/h with a 3-cavity mold. It produces squirrel cages with an electrical conductivity not lower than 30 MS/m at 20°C. Installation of one such system should save 5 tons of aluminum annually and substantially reduce the manual labor, with a three-to-four times higher productivity.

[120-2415]

## CALCULATION OF HYDRAULIC FRICTION LOSSES IN D.C. MOTORS FILLED WITH LIQUID DIELECTRIC

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 16 Mar 83)  
pp 55-57

MOROZKIN, V. P., candidate of technical sciences, and TOKAREV, S. B., engineer, Moscow Institute of Power Engineering

[Abstract] Hydraulic friction during rotation of the armature in a d.c. motor filled with liquid dielectric is a major source of power loss, up to 40% of all power losses in such a motor. These losses are usually reduced by impregnating the end turns of armature coils with a compound and smoothing their outside surfaces. Hydraulic losses are best determined experimentally on a model armature and then calculated according to the theory of similarity for any other motor. This has been done with the armatures of DPK-8-3000, DPK-08-1000 small motors and P-42, Mu-52 large motors as test models. For subsequent calculations the armature is treated as a structure consisting of three

cylinders: 1) slotted wound active core rotating inside a stationary cylinder with a radial gap between them; 2) end turns of coils rotating in free space; and 3) slotted commutator rotating in free space. The back plate of the armature constitutes a rotating disk. Considering that the hydraulic drag coefficient is a function of the Reynolds number only, it is calculated for each component of the armature on the basis of semiempirical relations with length and radius, gap width between stator (field) bore and active rotor core, angular velocity or rpm, and density of the dielectric as parameters. The resultant hydraulic drag coefficient is found by weighted combining of the four partial ones, with use of diameter ratios and a length-to-diameter ratio for the active core. It is found to be generally an inverse-power function of the Reynolds number:  $C_{\Sigma} = k_1 N_R^{-0.39}$  for  $\log N_R < 5.14$  and  $C_{\Sigma} = k_2 N_R^{-0.02}$  for  $\log N_R \geq 5.14$ , respectively. A refinement can be made by resolving the flow of the dielectric into axial and rotational components, the latter not being appreciable in large (P-42, Mu-52) motors, with corresponding two Reynolds numbers. Axial flow stabilizes the rotational motion and turbulence is retained throughout the range of the rotational Reynolds number with a smoother transition ( $N_R^{-1.65}$  for  $\log N_R < 5.57$  and  $N_R^{-1.27}$  for  $\log N_R \geq 5.57$ ) while the hydraulic drag coefficient becomes also a function of the kinematic viscosity alone. The analytical formulas thus obtained are accurate within 20%. Figures 1; references 4: 2 Russian, 2 Western.

[120-2415]

WAVEGUIDE CHARACTERISTICS OF RESONATORS WITH ARBITRARY DISTRIBUTION OF DIELECTRIC PERMITTIVITY

Kiev IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY: RADIOELEKTRONIKA in Russian  
Vol 27, No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 3 May 83) pp 29-34

LOGGINOV, A. S. and YUL'BERDIN, Yu. F.

[Abstract] A numerical method has been developed for calculating the transverse modes in a semiconductor laser resonator with an arbitrary dielectric permittivity profile. The method is based on the theory of injection lasers and on the corresponding wave equation for the electric field component with complex frequency and wave number. This equation is transformed into a homogeneous system of linear algebraic equations in real and imaginary frequency increments for a "convex" transverse inversion profile, normalized to the threshold concentration of injected charge carriers, with a local non-uniformity of the peak or valley kind. The determinant of that system of equations is evaluated by equating both its real and imaginary parts to zero. The corresponding eigenvalue problem is now solved numerically by Newton's iteration method. The results reveal that a local inhomogeneity modifies the spectrum of transverse modes corresponding to the unperturbed inversion profile. Two groups of modes differing from one another and from the original modes are found to exist, one group generated by the waveguide mechanism with focusing of the radiation and one group generated by the nonuniformity mechanism with smooth transformation into modes of a different order, the height or depth of the nonuniformity determining which mechanism predominates and energy transfer from one side to the other side of the inhomogeneity is possible in the case of focusing. This interpretation is applied to a typical specific case of an originally wide "convex" inversion profile acquiring a local peak whose height varies sinusoidally and width varies cosinusoidally. Figures 2; references 7: 4 Russian, 3 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[118-2415]

## PECULIARITIES OF MEASURING TRANSFER FUNCTIONS OF COMPOUND IMAGING SYSTEMS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 14 Jan 83) pp 1-4

SHUL'MAN, M. Ya.

[Abstract] Various methods have been developed for measuring the optical transfer function of compound imaging systems. An instrument for measuring the modulation transfer function (contrast-frequency characteristic) or the phase transfer function includes a light source, a periodic grating as a test object a condensing lens, a collimating objective, the tested focusing objective with a microobjective which facilitates operation with a wider slit and which projects the image enlargement on the plane of that slit. A photomultiplier-receiver behind that slit generates electric measuring signals. Special objectives are added to this instrument when the imaging system contains electronic components. The principle of measurement is essentially the same for systems consisting of independent components and for coupled multistage systems, with the corresponding autocorrelation of the pupillary function governed by different relations in each case. In the case of a multistage system it is necessary to evaluate the effect of the measuring instrument components, especially of the microobjective, on the transmission of light. Also a diffraction quality of the image must be maintained here, by appropriate proportioning of the various apertures and through minimization of aberrations. A special kind of optical system is one containing fiber optics. On account of the constraints imposed here by the peculiarities of the fiber structure, it is recommended that measurements be made in arrays with a space period not smaller than twice the pitch of the fiber structure and the analyzing slit be not wider than half this pitch. Figures 2; tables 1; references 8: 7 Russian, 1 Western.

[113-2415]

UDC 621.383.811

## METHOD OF MEASURING CONTRAST-FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRON-OPTICAL SYSTEMS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 16 Sep 82) pp 4-6

SEN', Yu. V., LEONOV, N. B., KRAVCHUK, G. S., TYUTIKOV, A. M. and  
FLEGONTOV, Yu. A.

[Abstract] A method of automatically measuring the contrast-frequency characteristics is described which involves using a dash-line template but does not require mechanical scanning of the image. Dash-line patterns are projected on the photocathode of a dissector operating in the unilateral-sweep mode during photon or electron count. The effect of photoreceiver gain fluctuations on the readings is eliminated by normalization of the photon pulse amplitude

and duration with a flip-flop multivibrator. An integrator forms the envelope of readings, which is proportional to the screen brightness at a given image point on the scanning axis, scanning the image of a single slit being more expedient than using several templates with different space periods. Evaluation of the frequency-contrast characteristic involves computer-aided Fourier transformation of the envelope into its harmonic components, multiplying those of the successive system components, and comparing the resultant amplitude with that corresponding to an ideal slit. The procedure was applied to the frequency-contrast characteristic of an electron-optical system consisting of a plate with microchannels and a plane electric field. The shape of the curve depicting the contrast-frequency characteristic depends in this case on the output current, on the integration constant, on the potential difference across the plate, on the potential difference between plate and screen, and on the diameter of channels in the plate. Dependence of the contrast on the orientation of the template-slit relative to the channels in the plate can be eliminated, within 5%, by using a slit with a width equal to at least three diameters of these channels. Figures 4; references 11: 10 Russian, 1 Western. [113-2415]

UDC 535.317.7:778.4

# FEASIBILITY OF AUTOMATIC PROCESSING OF INTERFEROGRAMS IN SYSTEM WITH CHARGE-TRANSFER-COUPLED ARRAYS BY COMPUTER SIMULATION

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83 (manuscript received 1 Dec 82) pp 14-17

AGUROK, I. P.

[Abstract] Automatic processing of interferograms is possible with a television readout system consisting of a charge-transfer-coupled receiver array followed by an analog-to-digital converter and then a memory-computer set. This replaces an expensive television picture tube of the plumbicon type operating with short-duration strobing pulses and unavoidable "quicksand" distortions. The three main steps of the processing algorithm are: determining the overall interferogram dimensions as well as its radius and the coordinates of its center from the intensity of the reference light beam and the intensity gradient, then roughly calculating the coordinates of the fringe peaks, and finally refining those coordinates through iteration. The last step requires computer simulation of receiver output signals to the analog-to-digital converter, which is done by first approximating the wavefront distortion function with Zernicke polynomials and then integrating by the Simpson method over nine receiver elements around a roughly located fringe peak. The expediency of this algorithm has been established on interferograms obtained with a Fizeau or Twyman-Green interferometer and by simulation on a YeS Unified System computer. An accuracy within 0.1% of a wavelength is attainable in the absence of noise, at a noise level equal to 1/32 of the signal level the algorithm loses its effectiveness after 2-3 refinement iterations, but a noise suppression to 1/128 of the signal level is feasible. Figures 2; tables 1; references 10: 7 Russian, 3 Western, in Russian translation. [113-2415]



## RADIATIVE STRENGTH OF MILK GLASSES

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 3 Dec 82) pp 19-20

KADANER, G. I. and MURASHOV, V. V.

[Abstract] Light depolarizers for uniform illumination of photoreceiver pads and Lambert scattering plates for calibrated attenuation of laser beams are made of milk glass most suitable for a given application. In an experimental study of two grades, MS13 and MS20, plane-parallel 1-mm thick plates were tested for strength under radiation at 694 and 1060 nm wavelengths in pulses of 25 and 40 ns duration respectively. After exposure to a radiation pulse, a plate was brought close to a converging lens until a spark appeared, signifying optical breakdown. The plate was then smoothly moved away to a distance at which sparks resulted from only half the radiation pulses impinging on various parts of the plate surface. In this situation the surface energy density served as a measure of the ultimate radiative strength. The surface energy density of radiation pulses at which the plate could withstand tens of thousands of them served as a measure of the reliability limit. Both parameters, namely the corresponding surface energy densities, were measured with equipment consisting of a laser and a light splitter (plane-parallel plate of K8 glass), the latter passing one part of the laser beam through neutral filters and the converging lens to the test specimen while reflecting the other part of the laser beam through a reference specimen of milk glass to an FD24K pulse integrating photocathode. The reference channel had been calibrated against an IKT-1M calorimeter. The measurements of both strength and reliability, both within  $\pm 35\%$  accuracy, indicate that MS13 glass is much preferable to MS20 glass for diffusely reflecting screens, which should be at least 10 mm thick, and for 2.0 mm thick depolarizing plates (or 0.5 mm thick MS14 glass). Grinding the glass surface reduces its strength, polishing has little effect, and chemical etching in a 27% HCl + 63%  $H_2SO_4$  + 10%  $H_2O$  solution for 45 min has been found to increase the strength by more than 20%. Figures 2; tables 1; references 9: 7 Russian, 2 Western in Russian translation.  
[113-2415]

UDC 681.7.067

## DESIGN OF FRESNEL MIRROR OPTICS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 7 Feb 83) pp 22-23

BAKULIN, V. G.

[Abstract] Fresnel optics are considered for use in visual instruction equipment, especially in image projectors. Particularly applicable are Fresnel mirrors with reflective coating on the active facets and the light source facing

the carrier surface. The main design problem is to determine the angle between the generatrix of the usually conical facet and the usually plane carrier surface. This angle is calculated here on the basis of the system geometry including the path of light rays from source to its image, assuming operation in air with a refractive index  $n = 1$ , in a layout where the distances from the carrier plate to the source and to the image are much larger than the facet pitch and the distance from the carrier surface to the facet vertex. Figures 2; references 3: 2 Russian, 1 Western.  
[113-2415]

UDC 621.378.325

#### ALIGNMENT OF MULTISTAGE LASER AMPLIFIERS WITH PERIODIC SPACE FILTRATION OF BEAM

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 21 Dec 82) pp 46-48

ALEKSEYEV, V. N., NIKITIN, N. V., CHARUKHCHEV, A. V. and CHERNOV, V. N.

[Abstract] Multistage laser amplifiers with periodic space filtration of the beam, used for many applications as diverse as nonlinear spectroscopy and x-ray lithography, contain many optical components which must be aligned for optimum or even adequate performance. Except for computer-aided automatic alignment of parallel channels, most alignment is done manually, either directly or from a remote control panel. Alignment is complete when the apertures of all successive optical components have been centered within required accuracy in the direction of the laser beam. For this, along with the beam from the driving pulse source, there is also passed through the amplifier channel a continuous beam from an aligning laser with the same space structure and wavelength. The basic procedure is demonstrated on a single-channel amplifier with a  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$ -glass laser and several successive stages of planar optics, each preceded by a space filter, with an eyepiece behind the last stage. A space filter is a pair of confocal converging lenses in the window of a vacuum camera, the latter having a pinhole at the common focus of both lenses. Planar optics are Pockels shutters, Faraday valves, light-splitter mirrors, depending on the specific system. Alignment of each of these is facilitated by means of two diaphragms with 5-20 times smaller apertures, one immediately before and one immediately behind the optical element, forming Fresnel diffraction-ring images of the aligning beam. Alignment of the space filters, through pinholes sufficiently large to pass 10-30 Fraunhofer diffraction-ring images of the focused beam, is facilitated by means of diaphragms with 5-15 times smaller apertures on both sides of a filter. These diaphragms reduce the beam cross section and with the otherwise unmanageable aberrations. All apertures are aligned relative to a reference diaphragm through which both the driving beam and the aligning beam pass before entering the amplifier. Figures 2; references 7: 4 Russian, 3 Western (1 in Russian translation).  
[113-2415]

## FORMATION OF COLOR-CODED IMAGES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING UNDER SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 15 Nov 82) pp 48-50

BALOBANOV, V. G., KAMALYAGIN, A. A., KULYAS, O. L., BOCHAROV, Ye. P. and GOLOVENKIN, I. A.

[Abstract] A method of color coding of images is proposed which not only yields the absolute magnitude of a video signal and reveals its constant levels in the image plane but also ensures correct results of texture and structure analysis. The coding algorithm provides for increasing the number of visually perceptible image gradation levels without generating false contours and without color oversaturation of the image. The equipment, developed by the authors specifically for a photorecording video monitor with a scanning electron microscope, consists of a differential input amplifier followed by two limiters in parallel and these are followed by an electron commutator switch between an input trigger and a video amplifier feeding a penetron cathode-ray tube with a high-voltage electrostatic deflection system, the latter including current correction and voltage switching during the beam return stroke. This device utilizes the operating features of a photorecording video monitor and a scanning electron microscope, i.e., slow beam sweep and possibility of sequential display of monochromatic images. With controllable limiters there are possible three coding algorithms, the optimum one corresponding to a limiter threshold lower than half the video signal amplitude, but higher than zero. Figures 3; references 10: 9 Russian, 1 Western.  
[113-2415]

## CONTRAST AND COLOR CHARACTERISTICS OF LIQUID-CRYSTAL INDICATORS WITH TINTED POLAROID COATINGS

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 1 Nov 82) pp 51-52

GRUZDEVA, N. I., MINZHULIN, V. M., MIRONOVA, L. R. and TOMILIN, M. G.

[Abstract] Liquid crystals operating on the basis of the twist effect are used as energy-efficient, compact, low-cost indicators for color display of alpha-numeric information. An experimental study was made of such liquid crystals with tinted polaroid film coating as a possible improvement of their contrast and color characteristics. A set of four 25-mm high and 12-mm wide dark symbols, each an appropriate combination of bars in the 7-bar  $\equiv$  figure (each bar 12 mm long and 2.5 mm wide), was arranged to form a 4-digit number in a light 96x55 mm<sup>2</sup> background frame. The liquid-crystal bars, each with

reflective coating on both sides, were each inserted between two glass substrates carrying a polaroid film on the outside, the polaroid film on the back side being covered with another reflective coating. The polaroid films were blue, green, red, or colorless. Both symbol color and background color were measured with an FM-104M photometer in a parallel light beam from a colorimetric source at angles of 20 or 40°, the color being characterized by tone (wavelength) and purity index, the color contrast being characterized by the color difference, and the brightness contrast being characterized by the brightness ratio. The results reveal that the effective color difference (taking into account both color and brightness contrasts) between symbol and background decreases with increasing illumination angle, most appreciably for blue and green polaroid films and only slightly for colorless polaroid film. The color difference between symbols is determined by their color contrast and the color difference between backgrounds is determined by their brightness contrast, red and blue films showing the maximum color difference at a 20° illumination angle. Red film is the optimum overall color-difference tradeoff. Because the use of variously-tinted polaroid films reduces the brightness contrast, which limits the range of acceptable illumination angles, the usefulness of such liquid crystals is problematic. The authors thank S. A. Studentsova for submitting specimens of liquid-crystal indicators for investigation. Figures 2; tables 1; references 4: 3 Russian, 1 Western. [113-2415]

UDC 681.7.067.12

# DESIGN OF PROJECTOR MIRROR FOR OPERATION WITH HIGH-INTENSITY RADIATION SOURCE

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 28 Dec 82) p 60

SHTANDEL', S. K. and FUFURIN, V. N.

[Abstract] A paraboloidal projector mirror is designed for operation with a DKs-El-250 1700-1800 nit high-intensity lamp ("point" filament 0.14-0.2 mm long), with a focal length  $f = 75$  mm and an embrace angle  $2\varphi = 180^\circ$ . The mirror surface is designed for aberration not exceeding a prescribed tolerance band and for precise machining, to be inspected with an aberrograph, so as to also minimize the axial force of the projector. The paths of light rays are calculated with the light source first in the focus of this mirror and then in the focus of the ideal mirror. On this basis a mirror generating curve is established which will ensure parallel reflection of all rays by the real surface. The axial force of a projector with a toroidal paraboloid mirror will be 1.2-1.5 times larger than that of a projector with the ideal mirror. Figures 3.  
[113-2415]

MODELLING OF TRANSFER PROCESSES IN MONOPOLAR SEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES WITH SUBMICRON DIMENSIONS

Moscow MIKROELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 13, No 1, Jan 84  
(manuscript received 5 May 83) pp 24-40

KOKIN, A. A. and TOLSTIKHIN, V. I.

[Abstract] The increasing complexity of integrated circuits and the reduction of logical elements to 1 micron or less require the modelling of submicron dimension processes. The dimensions are commensurate with the scales determining semiconductor conductivity kinetics leading to special non-local and nonlinear effects and the diffusion-drift Shockley equations are not adequate even for channel lengths of approximately 1 micron and fields of approximately  $10^4$  V/cm. The study concerns the modelling of these processes and is limited to n-type monopolar structures with highly mobile links which allow macroscopic description of transfer processes by means of distribution functions. The method is based upon the Boltzmann kinetic equation with a self-consistent field and an analysis of electron-lattice interaction. A system of differential equations is given with boundaries determined by local equilibrium, effective temperature and quasi-ballistic approximations. Unbalanced scale effects, which are important for integrated circuit semiconductor elements, are analyzed. The authors thank K. A. Valiyev for attention and support rendered in the process of work on the paper. Figures 2; tables 3; references 52: 24 Russian; 28 Western (2 in Russian translation).  
[95-12497]

CRYOSTAT FOR STUDY OF CIRCULAR DICHROISM

Leningrad OPTIKO-MEKHANICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 83  
(manuscript received 28 Dec 82) pp 61-62

GRIGOR'YEV, Ya. M., OLENNIKOVA, L. V. and BARANOVA, G. I.

[Abstract] A cryostat has been built at the Leningrad State University for study of conformational equilibria by measurement of circular dichroism at cryogenic temperatures. Its optical components are adequately transparent for detection of weak bands in the normal absorption spectrum and the possibility of light beam depolarization, causing additional noise and reducing the sensitivity, is eliminated. The device consists of two parts made of stainless steel one inside the other, bolted together through Teflon washers and a Teflon sealing gasket. It has two pairs of  $\text{CaF}_2$  windows, this material being less piezooptical than quartz. The windows are sealed with metallic indium.

a vacuum of  $10^{-1}$ - $10^{-3}$  mm Hg is produced inside through a suction tube, the core is cooled with liquid nitrogen in a flask, and the temperature is set by an electric heater through an ETV-11A automatic regulator. Cooling from room temperature to  $-190^\circ\text{C}$  can be achieved in one hour. Spectra can be recorded with this cryostat ranging from middle infrared ( $1200\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) to vacuum ultraviolet (180 nm). Spectra of circular dichroism have been determined with this cryostat for d-camphor in an ether-isopentane-ethanol solution at 293 and 77 K. Figures 2; references 4: 1 Russian, 3 Western (1 in Russian translation).

[113-2415]

## ELECTRIC HEAT RADIATORS WITH PARTIAL UTILIZATION OF HEAT--PROMISING TREND IN ECONOMY OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 11 Jul 83)  
pp 34-36

YEFIMOV, V. F., candidate of technical sciences, KURKIN, A. N., engineer, PRON'KO, M. G., candidate of technical sciences, ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, L. G., engineer, and SOROKOUMOVA, N. V., engineer, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrothermal Equipment

[Abstract] A latest energy saving trend in farm-industrial heating and ventilation practice is utilization of heat exhausted air. This is done efficiently by means of electric heat radiators with reversible regenerative heat exchangers. Such a unit consists of two parallel straight heat exchanger segments joined on the side through a 90° elbow each to a box at the center with a reversible flap inside and with two holes in opposite walls: one for blowing out air coming in through the heat exchangers and one for blowing in air exhausted from the heat exchangers, after it has passed across the electric radiator in front of the box. The main advantages of this device are its structural simplicity and easy manufacture with low-cost materials. Its main disadvantages are insufficient dehumidifying action and inefficient mixing of two air streams during flap reversal. By means of a control servomechanism, these disadvantages have been minimized in the SFOTs-40/0.5T-II heat radiator unit with an air conditioning capacity of 3300 m<sup>3</sup>/h at inlet air temperature of 15-20°C. Its thermal power rating is 40 kW (electric radiator power 16 kW) and its overall dimensions are 3.2 m (length) x 2.7 m (width) x 1.2 m (height). At lower ambient temperatures the air flow rate must be reduced without reducing the electric radiator power. The heat exchanger segments are made of 20 mm wide and 1 mm thick corrugated smooth aluminum strips, with an effective surface-to-volume ratio of 650 m<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>. The aerodynamic drag does not exceed 150 Pa at the nominal air flow rate. The heat utilization factor depends on the length of time between flap reversal: it decreases from 0.8 (theoretically) or 0.6 (experimentally) when the interval is shorter than 1 min to below 0.4 as the interval exceeds 4 min. The temperature distribution over the heat exchanger surface remains almost constant during nominal operation, with the temperature rise from cold ambient air to warm room air increasing as the heat utilization factor does. Figures 5; references: 4 Russian.  
[120-2415]

## EIS-0.25-II 'IRIS' INFRARED ELECTRIC HEATER

Moscow ELEKTROTEKHNIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (manuscript received 11 Jul 83)  
pp 37-38

LOPUKHOV, G. I., engineer, POVAROV, V. N., engineer, SLOBODSKOY, A. P.,  
candidate of technical sciences, and KHODOV, V. N., engineer, All-Union  
Scientific Research Institute of Electrothermal Equipment

[Abstract] An infrared electric heater has been developed and built for live-stock farms. This EIS-0.25-II ("Iris") heater is designed for operation with SSP-01-250, "Astra", IKUF-1 and other Soviet-made lamps. Its nominal power is 250 W and it produces a mean temperature rise of 8-10°C above ambient over a 0.7 m<sup>2</sup> sty area, with a radiant flux density of 157.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>. It is made of AD1M aluminum sheet, 178 mm in diameter and 192 mm high. The heater element is an Archimedes spiral of OKh23Yu5 chromium wire either encased in a ceramic disk 90 mm in diameter or strung through lamellar cordierite beads between flanges and bottom of a cylindrical cup made of 0.5 mm thick 10Kh14G14N4T heat-resistant sheet steel. The reflector is shaped so as to beam most of the radiant flux into the sty. The performance characteristics of the EIS-0.25-II heater surpass those of IKZK-220-250 heaters produced now at both Moscow and Kalashnikov Electric Lamp Manufacturing Plants. High efficiency of radiative heating, up to 72.3%, is ensured by adequate thermal insulation between heater element and housing (disk or cup) as well as by the air pocket between heater and reflector. One installed unit should reduce the cost of raising piglets by 7-9 rubles annually. Tables 1; references: 2 Russian.  
[120-2415]

- END -

CSO: 1860